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## MR. HARDING SIGNS ARMY BILL; NAVY NOT PROVIDED FOR

Unless Congress at Once Passes  
Appropriation for Fleet, It  
Must Be Supported by Means  
of Emergency Resolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—A navy handicapped temporarily for  
lack of available funds is the result  
of the failure of the Senate yesterday  
to adopt the conference report on the  
\$416,000,000 naval appropriation bill.  
With the current fiscal year ended  
at midnight, the Navy Department, lit-  
erally speaking, today is high and dry  
financially.  
Unless the Senate quickly puts  
through the conference report, making  
the funds immediately available, the  
process of adopting a resolution, con-  
tinuing last year's appropriations from  
month to month until the differences  
between the two houses are finally set-  
tled will have to be carried out.  
With this same condition facing the  
army, President Harding yesterday  
signed the military appropriation bill  
against his own wishes, thereby mak-  
ing its funds for the new fiscal year  
available without further action on  
the part of Congress. In his message  
on the army bill, the President gave  
Congress a curt reprimand in the form  
of a warning that the enlisted men  
forced out of the army so as to bring  
its numbers down to 150,000 would  
have to be provided for.

Conferees Agree on Navy Bill  
The Senate conferees on the navy  
bill at an all-day conference finally  
decided to accept the bill as finally ap-  
proved by the House, though much  
against the wishes of Miles Fordester  
(R.), Senator from Washington, who  
will have charge of it in the Senate.  
It was regarded as imperative that  
the Senate sacrifice most of its amend-  
ments in order that the bill might be  
signed by the President before mid-  
night.

With the peace resolution under  
consideration in the Senate, however,  
it was impossible to obtain action on  
the navy bill before adjournment.  
Senate conferees will go over the  
situation again today and unless un-  
derstandable obstacles arise, an attempt  
will be made to put the bill through  
its final stages before the end of the  
month.

It would not interfere seriously with  
the navy if a day or so was allowed  
to elapse, but should it take a week  
or two weeks to get final action on  
the matter, Congress would have to  
adopt an emergency continuing resolu-  
tion, so that the navy could draw  
on the federal treasury.  
The Secretary of War will have to  
reduce the size of the army to 150,000  
by October 1. President Harding in-  
formed Congress in a special message  
that he would not feel justified in ask-  
ing the Secretary to enforce the dis-  
missal of the men who had enlisted  
for a definite period, as it seemed  
there was a moral obligation involved,  
the violation of which would be de-  
moralizing to the morale of the army  
itself.

The President's Message  
The President's message to the  
House and Senate follows:  
"I am advising the Congress of my  
approval of H. R. 5016, a bill making  
provision for the maintenance and sup-  
port of the United States Army for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.  
I cannot resist calling to the atten-  
tion of the Congress at this time the  
very great embarrassment in carrying  
out its provisions while dealing justly  
with the enlisted forces of the army,  
so that a later call for a slight modifi-  
cation may not be wholly without  
notice."

"The bill necessitated very large  
reduction in the enlisted personnel of  
the army and it is doubted that this  
reduction can be brought about with-  
out the summary dismissal of many  
thousands of men who have a right  
to expect at the hands of the govern-  
ment the same moral obligation which  
the government requires of them, when  
they enlist for service."

"In perfect good faith the Secretary  
of War will proceed to reduce the  
army to the figure contemplated by the  
Congress. The normal expiration of  
enlistments probably will approxi-  
mate one-half the reduction which the  
Congress has directed and every effort  
will be made to meet the requirements  
of the Congress at the earliest possible  
date."

A Moral Obligation  
"I would not feel justified in asking  
the Secretary of War to enforce the  
dismissal of men who have enlisted  
for a definite term of service. There  
seems to be a moral obligation in-  
volved, the violation of which would  
be demoralizing to the spirit of the  
army itself and might prove a very  
great discouragement when enlist-  
ments are desired in the future."

"The Secretary of War will seek to  
avoid the creation of any deficit, but  
if a probable deficit develops in a just  
procedure to reduce our enlisted forces  
I will report to the Congress at the  
earliest possible date and ask it to re-  
move the embarrassment of the Secre-  
tary of War and make such provision  
as will make it possible to deal justly  
with our enlisted men while attempt-  
ing to keep faith with the Congress to  
the fullest possible degree."

## MR. DAVID B. OGDEN RETIRE AS TRUSTEE

The Trustees of The Christian Science  
Publishing Society announce  
with sincere regret the resignation of  
Mr. David B. Ogden, who has com-  
pleted 13 years of service with the  
Publishing Society, as Business Man-  
ager and Trustee.  
Mr. Ogden's letter of resignation is  
as follows:  
"Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace  
and Lamont Rowlands, Trustees—  
"Dear Friends:  
"For some time past I have been  
considering the placing of my resigna-  
tion as Trustee of the Publishing  
Society, but because of the fact that  
for more than 13 years I have been  
connected with the work of the  
Society, first as Business Manager and  
later as Trustee, I have felt I should  
withhold my resignation and do what  
I could to help sustain Mrs. Eddy's  
Deed of Trust, which created the  
Trustees of the Publishing Society,  
that when this deed was attacked  
placed upon them the responsibility  
of carrying forward that part of the  
great work conceived by our Leader,  
Mrs. Eddy.  
"Now that the litigation between the  
Trustees and the Directors is con-  
cluded, and preceding final decision of  
the Supreme Judicial Court of Massa-  
chusetts, I feel I have fulfilled my duty  
and I therefore now tender my resi-  
gnation as Trustee and respectfully  
request its acceptance at your earliest  
convenience.  
"I desire to express my deep appre-  
ciation for the privilege of serving the  
Society and for the kindness and con-  
sideration shown me by my associate  
Trustees.  
"Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) "DAVID B. OGDEN."  
The resignation became effective  
June 30.

## END OF ENGINEERING DISPUTE IS IN SIGHT

Provisional Agreement of Nego-  
tiating Employers and Work-  
men's Committee Accepted by  
Majority of the Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—  
Provisional settlement of the engineers'  
wages dispute was reached between  
the negotiating committee of the work-  
ers and employers at Broadway House  
about 2 o'clock this morning. This  
agreement was submitted to the con-  
ference of delegates held at the Mem-  
orial Hall, Farringdon Street, fully  
explained and discussed, and was ac-  
cepted by an overwhelming majority,  
a few delegates voting against it.

A further resolution was carried  
"that this conference recommends to  
the members of the respective unions  
acceptance of the agreement arrived at."  
This agreement will be balloted on  
by the members of the respective uni-  
ons. There will be 14 days in which to  
take the ballot, and the employers have  
agreed to suspend notices meanwhile.  
The conference also expressed the  
opinion that no branch results should  
be published in the press until the  
final figures are declared. The agree-  
ment, in effect, means the application  
of the shipyard settlement with refer-  
ence to a 6s. reduction in two install-  
ments.

The war bonus, which the employ-  
ers originally proposed, should be  
definitely withdrawn by installments  
in July, August, and September, will  
be reviewed in September in the light  
of facts then obtaining as to the state  
of trade, which, the workers' rep-  
resentatives point out, may be such  
that the withdrawal of the whole of  
the percentages may not be justified.  
It is possible that the position then  
will warrant only a portion of the  
percentages being taken off, and in  
any case the unions hope to secure a  
further extension of the period over  
which the withdrawal of the percent-  
ages will operate.

If the agreement is accepted on the  
ballot, the result will be a reduction  
by the middle of August of 6s. per  
week only, as compared with a total  
cut of 16s. a week, which, according  
to the unions, was threatened under  
the original terms.

## NEW YORK DROPS SIX DEPARTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—Six state de-  
partments go out of existence today,  
and the state pay roll will show a  
reduction of about 2500 employees and  
a saving on this account of about  
\$6,000,000 this year. Half is the sav-  
ing of salaries of dismissed employees.  
The number of employees in the new  
Industrial Commission has been re-  
duced from 1147 to 691, the biggest  
cut in the reorganization of depart-  
ments. From the Public Service Com-  
mission 120 employees have been dis-  
missed.

The departments which have been  
abolished include the Superintendent  
of Elections, Narcotic Drug Control  
Commission, Port Health Officer at  
New York City, Military Training  
Commission, Game Farm at Cornell  
and the Excise Commission. Tax col-  
lecting agencies have been combined  
into one department and engineering  
work has been transferred to the office  
of the State Engineer.

## PREMIER'S OFFER MAY BE REJECTED

Mr. de Valera Says Invitation to  
London Meeting Impossible of  
Acceptance in Present Form  
Because of Its Implications

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—  
The Irish peace conference in London  
seems more uncertain than ever since  
Eamon de Valera replied to Sir James  
Craig's rejection of the Dublin meet-  
ing. In his telegram Mr. de Valera  
states that Mr. Lloyd George's propo-  
sal for a conference in London, be-  
cause of its implications, is impossible  
of acceptance in its present form. The  
Irish political differences ought to be  
adjusted, and can be adjusted, on Irish  
soil, he states, concluding, "But it is  
obvious that in negotiating peace with  
Great Britain the Irish delegation  
ought not to be divided, and should act  
as a unit on some common principle."  
The four Southern Unionists who  
were also approached by Mr. de Valera  
have agreed to the proposed Dublin  
meeting, these including Earl Mid-  
leton, Sir Robert Woods, Sir Maurice  
Dockrell, and Andrew Jameson. Sir  
James Craig does not propose to  
answer Mr. de Valera's telegram,  
acknowledging his refusal to meet him  
in Dublin next Monday.  
Mr. de Valera's letter inviting him to  
a conference only reached Sir James  
today, with the postmark and date of  
yesterday. It seems that the letter  
was forwarded by mistake to Prof.  
Sir James Craig, who is on the staff of  
Trinity College, Dublin. It was for  
this reason that Mr. de Valera sent  
his first telegram to Sir James Craig,  
the Prime Minister of Ulster.

"Theoretical Politician"  
In an editorial today, The Times re-  
grets that Sir James has thought it  
necessary summarily to refuse Mr. de  
Valera's request. In doing so he has  
assumed a very heavy responsibility.  
Equally heavy, it states, is the respon-  
sibility taken by Mr. de Valera in his  
second telegram to the Ulster Premier.  
This telegram seems to express the  
view that before any conference with  
British statesmen can be held the dif-  
ferences between the Southern Parlia-  
ment and Ulster should be adjusted on  
Irish soil.

Mr. de Valera ought to know the in-  
tensity of the feeling in Belfast, and  
should also have made allowance for  
the fact that in accepting the British  
Government's invitation to London, Sir  
James Craig took a course far from  
popular with many of his adherents,  
and on that account The Times consid-  
ers Mr. de Valera's last telegram is  
the work of a theoretical politician  
rather than that of a statesman. Mr.  
de Valera's marked reference to the  
essential unity of Ireland, it considers  
important, and it adds that there could  
be no more difficult or contentious  
issue.

Desire for Peace  
It goes on to state that while the  
government has already done well in  
summoning Sir James Craig and Mr.  
de Valera to a conference, this act  
does not discharge all its responsibil-  
ities. The Irish people should know  
not merely that an offer has been  
made, but all that its rejection would  
imply.

"It certainly implies more than even  
Mr. de Valera appears to understand.  
Its full meaning is that the King of  
England and the King of Ireland de-  
sires peace, in freedom, between the  
English and Irish peoples; that the  
people of England are at one with their  
sovereign in this desire; that the  
Cabinet have at length understood,  
and are now seeking to execute the  
people's will to peace; and that this  
will cannot be thwarted without the  
gravest consequences, not only to  
England, but also and especially to  
Ireland herself." The Times concludes.  
It is significant that Arthur Griffith  
and Professor MacNeill were released  
from Mountjoy prison today.

## GERMAN GENERAL IS ACCUSED BY FRENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The  
trial of German General Stenger at  
Leipzig on the charge of having, in  
August, 1914, issued an order for the  
killing of all French soldiers, instead  
of making them prisoners, continues  
to arouse enormous public interest  
throughout Germany.

Dramatic scenes marked today's  
proceedings, the general, wearing  
high military decorations, being ap-  
plauded by the public in the gallery  
when, at the conclusion of the evi-  
dence, he declared in tones of emotion,  
"The charge is false; I never issued  
such orders!"

All the witnesses called today in-  
sisted that the contrary was the  
case, one actually repeating the text  
of the alleged order, telling the troops  
to kill all prisoners. The German  
newspapers endeavor to discredit the  
damaging character of the evidence by  
pointing out that all of today's wit-  
nesses are Alsatiens, and therefore  
French citizens.

## NEWS SUMMARY

William Howard Taft, former Presi-  
dent of the United States, was nomi-  
nated by President Harding and con-  
firmed by the Senate yesterday, as  
Chief Justice of the United States  
Supreme Court. There were only four  
votes against confirmation. p. 1

The peace resolution, after being  
adopted in the House by a vote of 283  
to 59, yesterday, was held up by  
Democrats in the Senate, who took  
occasion to condemn what they alleged  
to be the policies of the Administra-  
tion of seeking delay in concluding  
peace, that a foreign policy might be  
worked out satisfactorily to the Re-  
publican Party. p. 6

Opposition within the Republican  
ranks to the Fordney tariff bill was  
expressed at a conference of majority  
members of the House of Representa-  
tives. Particular exception is taken to  
the lumber and dye schedules. p. 6

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agri-  
culture, in an address before the  
National Millers Association in Chi-  
cago, said he favored the reasonable  
regulation of grain exchanges, packing  
industries and marketing agencies, but  
that he opposed their being taken over  
by the government. p. 6

Following the appeal made to the  
State Department by a special mis-  
sion from Panama that modifications  
be made in the demand on the part of  
the United States that Panama comply  
promptly with the terms of the White  
award fixing the boundary between  
Panama and Costa Rica, it was an-  
nounced authoritatively that the State  
Department would stand upon the  
terms of the note of May 2, 1921. It  
is now believed that Panama will  
consent to the carrying out of the  
terms of the award. p. 2

President Harding yesterday signed  
the army appropriation bill provid-  
ing for the maintenance of the military  
forces of the United States for the  
coming fiscal year. Congress failed  
to enact the naval bill. p. 1

Suits filed yesterday by order of  
the Attorney-General of the United  
States against the Cement Manufac-  
turers Protective Association, in New  
York, said to be the beginning of a  
campaign against alleged violators of  
the anti-trust laws. The prosecution  
of lumber companies, already begun, is  
expected to result in a decision which  
will expedite the conclusion of similar  
suits against the producers and deal-  
ers in building materials. p. 2

A replica in bronze of the statue of  
George Washington by Houdon in the  
Capitol Building at Richmond, Vir-  
ginia, was presented to the people of  
Great Britain by the Commonwealth  
of Virginia. The statue stands in  
Trafalgar Square, in front of the Na-  
tional Gallery, where the ceremony  
was conducted before a large and dis-  
tinguished assemblage. Lord Curzon,  
in his turn, described Washington as  
one of the greatest Englishmen that  
ever lived, a fighter for ideals which  
were vital to all of his race. After  
the ceremony the delegation from Vir-  
ginia was entertained by the British  
Government. p. 1

The Irish peace conference in Lon-  
don seems to be more uncertain than  
ever, since Mr. de Valera replied to  
Sir James Craig's rejection of a meet-  
ing in Dublin. In his telegram, Mr.  
de Valera states that Mr. Lloyd  
George's proposal is impossible be-  
cause of its "implications," but that  
the Irish political differences can be  
adjusted on Irish soil. Four Southern  
Unionists who were approached by  
Mr. de Valera have agreed to the Dub-  
lin conference. p. 1

General Stenger, on trial at Leipzig,  
at the instigation of the French Gov-  
ernment, on the charge of having is-  
sued orders in 1914 for the killing of  
all French war prisoners, declared  
dramatically, at the conclusion of the  
evidence yesterday, that he had never  
issued such orders. All the witnesses,  
however, insisted that the contrary  
was the case. The German newspa-  
pers endeavor to discredit the evi-  
dence. p. 2

John Giolitti having persisted in his  
refusal to form another government,  
the political parties have signified  
their willingness to accept Mr.  
Denicola, president of the chamber, as  
Italian Premier. The King will prob-  
ably confer the mandate upon him  
today. p. 2

The United States Permanent Tariff  
Bill is regarded in official circles in  
Ottawa as bound to have a serious ef-  
fect upon Canadian trade. Sir Henry  
Drayton, Canadian Minister of  
Finance, is, however, reticent as to a  
probable remedy for conditions which  
may arise out of the new tariff. It is  
believed that the bill will have a seri-  
ous effect upon Canadian marketing,  
and also that the exchange situation  
will not be improved thereby. p. 2

Consideration of the terms of agree-  
ment reached in the British coal dis-  
pute by the rank and file in the mining  
districts augurs well for acceptance,  
except in the case of Lancashire,  
where the men have misunderstood  
the terms. p. 2

Provisional settlement of the en-  
gineers' wages dispute was reached  
between the negotiating committee of  
workers and employers at Broadway  
House. This agreement was submit-  
ted to the conference of delegates at  
Memorial Hall and overwhelmingly  
accepted. p. 1

## WILLIAM H. TAFT TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE

Nomination of Former President  
Confirmed by Senate at Once  
by Vote of 60 to 4—Senator  
Borah the Chief Objector

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—William Howard Taft, former Presi-  
dent of the United States, was nomi-  
nated by President Harding yesterday to suc-  
ceed Edward Douglas White as Chief  
Justice of the Supreme Court of the  
United States. The nomination was  
sent to the Senate with the under-  
standing that the President would ap-  
preciate prompt action. It was taken  
up at once and was confirmed by a  
vote of 60 to 4.

The four Senators who voted against  
Mr. Taft were William E. Borah (R.),  
Senator from Idaho; Hiram W. John-  
son (R.), Senator from California;  
Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator  
from Wisconsin, and Thomas E. Wat-  
son (D.), Senator from Georgia. The  
fight against confirmation was con-  
ducted mainly by Senators Borah and  
Johnson.

It was half past four before the  
nomination reached the Senate. It  
was known, however, that it would  
come up. Instead of a meeting of the  
Judiciary Committee being held, the  
membership was polled and ordered a  
favorable report. Senator Borah as a  
member of the committee agreeing to  
this to avoid delay. The nomination  
was thereupon called up by Knute  
Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota,  
chairman of the committee.

Mr. Borah's Argument  
Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator  
from Pennsylvania, and Oscar Under-  
wood (D.), Senator from Alabama,  
supported the nomination, while the  
opposition view was expressed by Sen-  
ator Borah. Mr. Borah contended that  
Mr. Taft had not been a practicing  
lawyer for over 30 years and that he  
was within seven years of the age of  
70, at which the law permits judges  
to retire.

The Idaho Senator declared that the  
appointment in effect brought the  
Supreme Court into politics, as Mr.  
Taft had spent his life, not as a law-  
yer or a jurist, but as a politician. He  
described the nominee as a lawyer  
during his early manhood, who had  
ceased to practice law many years ago  
and had since devoted himself to  
politics.

The chief justiceship, he added, is  
the greatest judicial position in the  
world, and the man who fills it should  
be eminently a jurist that would mea-  
sure up to the high standards of the  
position. Mr. Taft had been out of  
touch with judicial development, Mr.  
Borah declared, making it plain that  
he did not think the new Chief Justice  
measured up to the qualifications for  
office.

Four years ago, Senator Borah con-  
cluded, a great lawyer (the reference  
being to Charles E. Hughes) was taken  
from the Supreme Bench and sent into  
politics, and now, he added, a politi-  
cian is elevated to the chief justiceship.

Action Not a Surprise

The President's action in naming  
Mr. Taft was no surprise. It has  
been understood that it was the in-  
tention to offer the place to Mr. Taft,  
and it was also known that Mr. Taft  
desired to have the position tendered  
to him. The reason why it has not  
been offered sooner was that Mr. Taft  
was acting as arbitrator in Canada in  
a case of considerable importance and  
wanted to finish with it before ac-  
cepting the appointment to the Su-  
preme Bench.

In announcing the appointment,  
President Harding said that there was  
such a mass of matter before the Su-

preme Court to be disposed of that  
he did not want to delay the appoint-  
ment longer, since Judge Taft would  
want to familiarize himself with de-  
tails of the cases pending before the  
court reconvened in October.

It has been seldom that a man who  
has served as President of the  
United States has filled a lower po-  
litical office afterward. One, at least,  
served afterward in Congress. John  
Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Taft has turned his attention  
largely to writing, as did Theodore  
Roosevelt after his term had expired.  
Although Senator Borah called him a  
politician, Mr. Taft has, as a matter  
of fact, dealt with political subjects  
in a large way and has not been active  
in political intrigue.

Woodrow Wilson has reversed the  
practice of Mr. Taft. Himself a  
writing man, he has turned to law,  
the regulation of the District of  
Columbia have been modified to permit  
him to practice under the terms of  
his admission to the bar, which are  
not now the same as they were when  
he studied law as a young man.

## ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL SUPPORTED

Dr. Walter R. Hadwen of Eng-  
land Appears Before Congres-  
sional Committee to Refute  
Claims of Medical Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Walter R. Hadwen, M. D., J. P. of  
London, England, president of the  
British Union for the Abolition of Viv-  
isection, appeared before the Senate  
Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday in  
support of the Myers anti-vivisection  
bill for the District of Columbia.

This bill has been pending for some  
time and when previous hearings were  
held numerous representatives of the  
Rockefeller Institute and other medi-  
cal societies supporting vivisection ap-  
peared in overwhelming numbers and  
insisted that the laymen and women  
who appeared to protest against viv-  
isection knew nothing whereof they  
spoke. It was decided therefore by  
the opponents of vivisection to take  
advantage of the presence in this coun-  
try of this well known anti-vivisection-  
ist, who is a physician of repute,  
in order to disprove certain state-  
ments made by the medical men.

Dr. Hadwen was frequently inter-  
rupted by Henry F. Ashurst (R.), Sen-  
ator from Arizona, a member of the  
committee, who tried to question his  
statements, but the witness was well  
fortified, and when an issue was made,  
turned to proofs among his papers to  
sustain his point, mostly from  
medical authorities themselves.

Dr. Hadwen called at the White  
House with Henry L. Meyers (D.),  
Senator from Montana, who presented  
him to President Harding. He was  
heard sympathetically by the Presi-  
dent, who added, "but you should talk  
to Mrs. Harding, who is deeply in-  
terested in this subject."

Dr. Hadwen, in opposing vivisection,  
arraigns it as brutal, unneces-  
sary and unproductive of beneficial  
results to man, in whose behalf it is  
claimed to be prosecuted.  
"These so-called lower animals," he  
said, "are quite as sentient and sensi-  
tive as ourselves. Some of them are  
equally intelligent—some of them,  
such as dogs, for instance, are a good  
deal more intelligent than some of the  
human species. They have more de-  
voted loyalty; they have an immense  
amount of affection. They have some  
of the higher qualities that we prize  
so much in the human kind."

In reply to the statements that these  
animals do not suffer in the same pro-  
portion as human beings, and that  
their sensitiveness to pain is not so  
acute, Dr. Hadwen said that there was  
no reason to believe any such thing.

World Leadership

As a group they were more able  
industrially to rebuild the world  
than ever in their history. "That the  
English-speaking nations of the world  
so recently united in war unite again  
for the more complex tasks of peace  
and, in the closest and most unselfish  
cooperation, enter at once upon the  
joint program of world leadership and  
reconstruction," was his urgent plea.  
Earl Curzon, in accepting the statue,  
said that Dr. Smith had spoken  
not as a voice of his own State alone,  
but as the voice of that great Common-  
wealth across the seas. Speaking of  
George Washington, Earl Curzon said  
that he was one of the greatest Eng-  
lishmen that ever lived. Though he  
fought and conquered the British,  
he was fighting for ideals which were  
as vital to him as they were to all  
of us.

What made that English colonel,  
that American gentleman, one of the  
greatest personalities of all time was  
the fact that his characteristics were  
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The Assembly then proceeded to the  
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beautiful face." After the ceremony  
the Virginian delegation was enter-  
tained by the British Government at  
the Carlton Hotel, Lord Lee of Fare-  
ham presiding.

GREEK KING LEAVES FOR FRONT  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—King  
Constantine leaves for the front today.  
His Majesty has been at Smyrna since  
June 11.

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS CALLED INDISSOLUBLY ONE

Unveiling of Statue of George  
Washington in London Made  
Occasion for Striking Declara-  
tions of Anglo-Saxon Unity

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A  
replica in bronze of the statue of  
George Washington by Houdon in the  
Capitol building at Richmond, Vir-  
ginia, was presented to the people of  
Great Britain and Ireland by the  
Commonwealth of Virginia today. The  
statue stands in Trafalgar Square, in  
front of the National Gallery. The  
ceremony was conducted before a  
large and distinguished assemblage,  
a picturesque feature of which was  
the number of American Civil War  
veterans carrying American flags and  
wearing their old type of hats.

Before the unveiling took place,  
Lord Curzon formally accepted the  
gift on behalf of the government, at a  
meeting held in the National Gallery.  
Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president  
of Washington and Lee University,  
and chairman of the Virginia Com-  
mission, in making the presentation,  
referred in eloquent terms to Anglo-  
American friendship.

A Thousand Ties

"We rejoice that a thousand ties are  
every day binding more closely to-  
gether our gigantic and peace-loving  
democracies," he said. "With our un-  
matched English tongue, now clearly  
destined to become the chief treasury  
and vehicle of the world's civilization,  
with the wealth of English literature  
centering in and radiating from our  
blessed English Bible, with our com-  
mon reverence for purity of woman-  
hood, sanctity of home and rights  
of the weak, with our common admi-  
ration for unselfishness and the spirit  
of service, our universal Anglo-Saxon  
instinct for justice and liberty, our  
common recognition of the rights of  
the individual, the fatherhood of God  
and the essential brotherhood of man  
—with these multiplied by the mighty  
bonds so recently softened in the  
furnace of common suffering and  
welded anew on the hard anvil of war,  
we have a world friendship that has  
come to stay and may the God of Eng-  
land and America deem to speedily  
destroy every effort and agency that  
attempts to weaken or undermine it."

At the celebration of the 100 years  
of peace in 1914, when they decided  
to offer a replica of the statue of  
George Washington to the government  
and the people of Great Britain, little  
did they dream that the comradeship  
existing between them would be cemented  
in the suffering and heroic  
deeds of the war. He drew attention  
to the fact that even amid the de-  
vastation of the world war no single  
English-speaking nation had seen its  
government overthrown, its territory  
ravaged or its economic machinery  
wrecked by revolution.

World Leadership

As a group they were more able  
industrially to rebuild the world  
than ever in their history. "That the  
English-speaking nations of the world  
so recently united in war unite again  
for the more complex tasks of peace  
and, in the closest and most unselfish  
cooperation, enter at once upon the  
joint program of world leadership and  
reconstruction," was his urgent plea.  
Earl Curzon, in accepting the statue,  
said that Dr. Smith had spoken  
not as a voice of his own State alone,  
but as the voice of that great Common-  
wealth across the seas. Speaking of  
George Washington, Earl Curzon said  
that he was one of the greatest Eng-  
lishmen that ever lived. Though he  
fought and conquered the British,  
he was fighting for ideals which were  
as vital to him as they were to all  
of us.

What made that English colonel,  
that American gentleman, one of the  
greatest personalities of all time was  
the fact that his characteristics were  
integrity of character, modesty and  
sincerity. He created a government  
and he made a nation. He became a  
ruler of free choice, of a unanimous  
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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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CANADA STUDYING  
NEW TARIFF BILL

Proposed New American Tariff May Cause Canadian Government to Finance and Market the Dominion's Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In official circles at Ottawa the inclination is to analyze and study thoroughly the United States' permanent tariff bill before expressing any definite and detailed opinion thereon. Nevertheless, it is impossible to disguise the fact that the proposed new duties, especially as they will relate to Canadian foodstuffs and natural products generally are regarded as bound to have a serious effect upon Canadian trade, and Canadian business. This much, Sir Henry Drayton, Canadian Minister of Finance, will admit, although as to the probable remedies for the conditions which may arise from the new tariff, he is at present reticent.

Not only is it believed that the bill will have a serious effect upon Canadian marketing, but it is also anticipated that the exchange situation will not be improved thereby. In this connection, however, it is interesting to note that Canadian imports from the United States are gradually decreasing. During April and May of 1920, for instance, Canada imported \$123,000,000 worth of goods from the United States. During the corresponding months of the present year, imports totaled only \$82,000,000. And there is every indication that the "buy Canadian goods" campaign, which has been instituted in the Dominion, will have the effect of still further curtailing American imports. This campaign is bound to secure a further impetus from the proposed new American tariff.

## America Best Market

Owing to the financial conditions in Great Britain and Europe, Canadian trade with the United States has been steadily increasing, until today Canada's best market by far is across the boundary. With a record wheat and other grain crops in prospect, and with Great Britain not seriously in the market for wheat, Canada has turned her eyes toward her neighbor to the south for an outlet for her marketable surplus.

That the United States will still have to look to the Dominion for her fall quota of hard wheat is not doubted, and that the American consumer will pay the full amount of the American duty now proposed is inevitable. But whereas the United States in the past has been ready to increase her exportable surplus by buying Canadian wheat, the proposed new duties are an indication that these times are past, and that Canada will be forced to finance and market the present season's crop by herself.

## Grain Statistics

In this connection some indication of the growing importance of the American market may be gathered from the statistics regarding the export of Canadian grains, flour, and kindred products. For the fiscal year ending March, 1919, these were as follows: To the United Kingdom, \$180,000,000; to the United States, \$9,000,000,000; to other countries, \$63,000,000. For the fiscal year ended March, 1920, these were: To the United Kingdom, \$122,000,000; to the United States, \$25,000,000; to other countries, \$68,000,000. For the fiscal year ended March, 1921, these were: To the United Kingdom, \$128,000,000; to the United States, \$112,000,000; to other countries, \$180,000,000.

Not the least serious aspect of the situation as viewed through Canadian eyes is that connected with the cattle industry. Prior to the imposition of the cattle embargo in Great Britain, Canada's market for cattle was in that country; after the embargo was imposed the industry of the Dominion languished.

## Cattle Export

The placing of cattle on the free list under the Underwood tariff, however, gave a tremendous impetus to the industry. It also had the effect of scrapping the machinery and special vessel equipment necessary for the shipment of cattle to the United Kingdom. To replace that machinery, and to renew the business arrangements under which it operated, may be a long and slow process.

## Reciprocity Possible

Opinions as to the moral to be drawn from the proposals of the United States will vary according to the particular political leanings of the speaker.

On the other hand Liberals and Progressives will be inclined to attribute the proposed new American tariff partly to the rejection by Canada in 1911 of the reciprocity pact; and they will point with some degree of hope to the provision in the new bill which provides for reciprocal arrangements on the initiative of the President. In the meantime it devolves upon the government to seek for ways and means whereby the present season's crop may be marketed.

## BOY SCOUTS ON TOUR

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—About 40 Concord Boy Scouts have left for Washington, District of Columbia, traveling in a motor truck and camping out on their way. They were reviewed before the start by Gov. Albert O. Brown and will bear a message from Governor Brown to President Harding.

## LAUNDRIES INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Laundry prices throughout Massachusetts are being investigated by the State Commission on the Necessities of Life. Nearly 200 laundries have been re-

quested to file their price lists with the commission together with the comparative cost of doing business and balance sheets showing invested capital and profit and loss. The inquiry is the result of many complaints.

AMERICAN SUPPORT  
OF ARMENIA ASKED

Participation of United States in Councils That Will Solve Near East Problem Urged by the Armenia-America Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The necessity for the United States to share in the councils which will determine a solution of the Near East situation is asserted by George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-America Society, in a memorandum sent to all members of Congress, reading in part: "Many letters have come to hand from senators and representatives asking what definite steps may be taken by the United States Government with respect to the Armenian cause. Under these circumstances we are venturing to suggest that one of the essential factors to be kept in mind is that the Armenians were our associates in the late war. This fact brings the matter before the government in a very definite way. True, the United States did not declare war on Turkey, but the Armenians fought Germans and Austrians; they guarded the oil wells of the Trans-Caucasus; and their valiant aid had its effect on the final victory. The Treaty of Sevres, to which Armenia was a signatory, officially names Armenia as one of the Allies, and we recognize each one of the Allies as associated with us in the common war.

## No Fruits of Victory

"So far as the Armenians are concerned the great war is not over. They have not obtained any fruits of the victory. On the contrary, they are, on account of having espoused the allied cause, in a worse position than before and are still the victims of active oppression. Their European allies appear to have fallen out among themselves before justice is obtained for them. The United States would seem to be in duty bound to participate in the conferences and to speak its opinion in behalf of justice. The three principal European powers are, because of the general political and financial situation, extremely responsive to American suggestions.

"Those senators and representatives who write to their constituents about the need for thousands of soldiers and hundreds of millions of dollars in order to get justice done to the Armenians do not appear to appreciate the fact that the mere sitting down at the table of deliberation, when the matter of justice to one of the Allies is being discussed, would be a great benefit to the Armenian cause. The dictates of fair play would require this much interest in the welfare of an ally. This would be the minimum of 'all proper help' pledged to the Armenians in the Republican national platform.

## Loan Advocated

"Under the same category of 'all proper help' and in line with fair play to an ally, would be the matter of a loan of \$35,000,000 to Armenia to make possible the funding of a mandatory, the setting up of an administration and the beginning of the work of reconstruction. It has been clearly intimated through diplomatic channels that if such a loan were secured, one of the northern European powers stands ready to undertake the mandate for Armenia.

"Furthermore, with respect to Cilicia, the United States might use its good offices with the powers in behalf of the Armenians to the number of 150,000 who have settled there, and many of them have been settled there by the French authorities, under the promise of French protection. There is great danger to the Armenians if that region of Cilicia is abandoned to Turkish control because they fought on the side of the French against the Turks.

"As legitimate motives in this connection to be urged upon the United States Government, aside from the matter of justice to an ally, are the dictates of humanitarianism, and also the importance to our commerce of the speedy establishment of a just peace in the Near East. If a just peace is not made, more wars will ensue. The wisest policy would appear to be for America to share in the councils that determine the settlements and the events, rather than to try to defend her interests after the settlements and the events."

## W. C. T. U. TO KEEP UP FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—At the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Interstate Institute, Mrs. Lulu Loveland of Salt Lake City, Utah, told the members that the organization must continue its fight against liquor until it is completely stamped out.

## WAGE CUT IN EFFECT

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Wage reductions on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, authorized by the United States Labor Board, will be effective beginning today. It was officially announced yesterday. The new scale will be in accordance with instructions of the Labor Board.

## SEVERAL PLANTS CLOSE

GREENWICH, Connecticut.—The four plants of the Greenwich Tap and Die Corporation, which employ about 600 persons, and the Goodell-Praet Company plant, employing 1500, closed last night until August 1.

ALLEGED CEMENT  
TRUST PROSECUTED

Suits Filed by Attorney-General of United States First in New Campaign Against the Building Materials Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Attorney-General has started on the program to which he has referred several times since he became the head of the Department of Justice, that of prosecuting men and corporations accused of price-fixing in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and of profiteering. Investigations have been going forward along several lines, and cases affecting certain lumber companies are already in court for constructive decisions, which may pave the way for further action.

The government has now filed in New York a civil suit against the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association, producing approximately 30,000,000 barrels of Portland cement annually, about 90 per cent of the total amount produced in the north-eastern section of the United States, and one-third of that in the whole country.

## Competition Destroyed

"Every semblance of competition to which the public is entitled has been eliminated from the cement industry," Harry W. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday. "Were it not for the combination which the government now seeks to dissolve, there would be competition in the manufacture and sale of cement, which is so often an item in the building industry. Pending decision on the government's plea that the defendants be enjoined from maintaining the association, the government will probably seek a preliminary injunction."

The statement issued by the Attorney-General was, in part, as follows: "The decision to institute a civil suit against the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association was not reached until after a comprehensive investigation had been made and the facts ascertained had been carefully considered. The books and records of the association, and its members, were thoroughly examined to ascertain the facts from the inside, and hundreds of dealers and contractors located throughout the north-eastern section of the United States were examined to ascertain the facts from the outside.

"Upon comparing the facts and after affording representatives of the association and its members a chance to explain them it was my opinion and the consensus of opinion of Colonel Groff, the assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the enforcement of the Sherman Act, United States Attorney, New York, and James A. Fowier, special assistant to the Attorney-General, that the operation of the association and its members constitute a flagrant violation of the Sherman act.

## Methods Explained

"Briefly stated, the means by which the combination and conspiracy was brought about are as follows:

"The members of the association attended meetings—

"At which those present were urged to enter into 'some sort of gentlemen's agreement' that will be sacred to gentlemen.

"At which higher prices were persistently advocated, one member saying on one occasion, 'I think the grass is green and the men who make the prices are likewise green.'

"At which curtailment of production was advocated as an effective means of assuring higher prices.

"At which the withholding of cement from the market awaiting a fair price was advocated.

"At which the object of the association was declared to be cooperation, but it was pointed out that satisfactory cooperation could not be assured unless all manufacturers of Portland cement belonged to the association, since it was possible that one or two companies staying out might destroy all the good work the rest of us might do."

## New Complaint Against Cement Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Benjamin A. Matthews and Roger Shale, special assistants to the Attorney-General, yesterday filed a formal complaint in equity, in the United States District Court, seeking dissolution of the cement manufacturers' combination. The complaint alleges violation of the Sherman anti-trust law through alleged unlawful combinations and conspiracies, naming as defendants the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association and 19 corporations which are alleged to operate through it to control prices and the output of Portland cement. Four officers of the association, two of them women, are named as individual defendants. Eighteen of the corporations named are already under federal indictment on charges of conspiracy and are awaiting trial in the United States District Court pending a determination of the court on a request for a bill of particulars.

The government's petition charges that the activities of the defendants have resulted in eliminating every semblance of competition to which the public is entitled, which the law prohibits, and which, but for the combination and conspiracy described, would exist between the defendants in the manufacture of Portland cement. An outstanding feature of the association, according to the Attorney-General, is the exchange between members of comprehensive statistical data which enables each to know what his competitors are doing.

NEW JERSEY INQUIRY  
INTO PRUDENTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The invitation extended by the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey to investigate its finances and affairs since 1902 has been accepted by the state Department of Banking and Insurance of that State.

In the investigation, an outgrowth of the Lockwood committee hearings, other state insurance departments are expected to cooperate. The inquiry results from the testimony of Forrest F. Dryden, president of the Prudential, who on the stand refused to answer certain questions put by Samuel Untermyer, committee counsel.

On the ground that proposed legislation to compel trustees to invest in certain lines of securities unless they take such action voluntarily is utterly unsound economically, dangerous and worse than unnecessary because it would make more trouble than it could cure, Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, wrote Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens Protective Housing League, that he could not serve on a committee whose purpose was to enact or support such legislation.

STREET OPENINGS  
TOPIC OF INQUIRY

Question of Improper Repair by Public Utilities Corporations Is Taken Up by the Boston Finance Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A problem which has bothered every city of any size in the United States and which has proved an obstacle to the maintenance of good streets, has been that of street openings by public utilities corporations and others, who rarely restore the surface to its former condition.

Complaints which have been received on this subject by the Finance Commission of the city of Boston have resulted in a thorough investigation by the commission which practically finds that improper repairing of openings is due to the negligence or carelessness of those municipal officials whose duty it is to look after work of this character and that enforcement of the provisions of the laws and ordinances would produce the desired results.

The Finance Commission recommends that the commissioner of public works "make an examination of all streets where permits have been granted to any person or corporation to make openings," and that "after such examination the openings found not to have been restored as regards street surface be so restored as soon as possible."

The commission finds that there is adequate law to compel corporations to restore a street surface to its original condition and that the responsibility "for restoring and repairing such openings belongs fully and solely to the city." "There appears no reason under the law," continues the commission, "why any opening made in a public street should remain improperly restored for public use immediately after the purpose of the opening is accomplished, nor does there appear to be any reason for not restoring such an opening at the proper time to its normal and permanent condition."

"In the large area of street surface that has been paved in recent years with granite block, many openings have been made by public service corporations or by departments of the city, particularly the streets along the waterfront. The surface of these openings, however, has not been restored to such condition as it should have been. In order to do a neat and workmanlike job and prevent disturbed areas of pavement of this sort being noticeable as compared with surrounding areas, it is necessary that all the broken blocks be removed, that the pavement be grouted in the same manner as when originally laid and that the cement grout be allowed to harden for a sufficient time, so that it will not be removed by the impact of horses' feet and wheels with iron tires.

"As a matter of fact there appears to be no attempt by the city authorities to secure such work, except in particular cases. Until the department charged with this work requires parties restoring pavements to do it in a workmanlike manner, whatever may be the expense, there will still be uneven patches on our granite-block paved streets."

## GOVERNMENT TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gov. Channing Cox has named the public members of the commission which is to make an exhaustive study of the state government. Under the resolve creating the commission, it is directed to review the work of consolidation of departments, made under provisions of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1913, and report as to whether the present division of activities conforms with the spirit of that amendment. The commission will also study the state budget system, now only a few years old, and report any improvements which may occur. It is also expected to report if any present activities of the State, entailing great expense, may be curtailed or abandoned.

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PANAMA FAILS TO  
GAIN CONCESSIONS

Appeal to State Department Is Answered by Announcement That No Modification Will Be Made in Boundary Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There will be no modification of the decision made by the State Department relative to the application of the White award to the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute, it was authoritatively learned here yesterday.

Representatives of Panama have been in the United States for several weeks, and have made an eleventh hour attempt to make the Department of State modify the conditions outlined to Panama in the note sent by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on May 4. This note took the form of a semi-ultimatum, and the indications are now that it is the best word from this government. It is now up to Panama entirely.

Mr. Narcisco Garay, Foreign Minister of Panama, has presented the case on behalf of his government to the State Department, and in the course of his stay in Washington he put forward several proposals for the settlement of the dispute, all of which, however, were intended to avoid the acceptance of the White award.

The Panama Foreign Minister called at the State Department yesterday. He had on previous occasions been given every opportunity to present his case and to show why the award was not a square deal to both the parties concerned. His proposals have been duly weighed by the Department of State, and the understanding is that he has given definitely to understand that they are not considered feasible, practical or necessary, in view of this government's belief in the justice of the White award.

It is understood here that on July 2 the time given Panama to appoint a commission of engineers to work out the boundary line in conjunction with the Costa Rican commission expires. While no date was fixed in the American note of May 2 for proceeding to carry out the award, it is believed that the State Department regarded two months as a reasonable time. The expectation now is that Panama will proceed to carry out the injunction. While the people and the Government of Panama are very much worked up over the affair, it is regarded as most unlikely that Panama will risk the consequences of another resort to arms. The United States will positively frown on such an undertaking.

Three proposals were made by Mr. Garay. First, that there should be formed a league of American nations to pass on the boundary dispute; second, that pressure be brought on Costa Rica to concede the demands of Panama, and third, that Panama and Costa Rica should get together and arrive at some new understanding. A mere glance at the nature of the proposals was probably enough to dispose of them.

There have been intimations that an American commission of engineers would be appointed to supervise the working out of the boundaries by the joint commission of the two countries concerned, also that American marines might be sent to maintain the peace during evacuation of territory adjudged to Costa Rica under the White award. No confirmation for these rumors has been forthcoming, the wish of the State Department being that Panama and Costa Rica proceed to the orderly carrying out of the award. This country has no desire to put humiliation on Panama, and for this reason alone the landing of marines would only be thought of as a last resort.

## BETTER BUSINESS FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Joseph French Johnson, dean of New York University, before a meeting of the American Institute of Accountants, asserted that present business depres-

We do not, at any time, recommend a grim determination to push business unnaturally.

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WOMAN MAKING  
SURVEY OF STATE

New Voters in Connecticut Propose to Get a Fund of Information Upon Which to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hartford News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—General information concerning Connecticut cities and towns, for use in promoting the future activities of women in politics, is being sought by the citizenship department of the Connecticut League of Women Voters which has sent out a questionnaire bearing the slogan "Know your town," to all the branch leagues in the State.

"The object of the questionnaire," said Miss Mary Bulkley, chairman of the committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is to acquire information of value, first, to the women in the local communities; second, to people in other towns, and third, as a basis for future legislation. When the reports come back the information will be arranged so that it may be readily available for women all over the State.

"Certain questions are largely suggestive and invite opinion rather than facts. The object of the whole thing is to get people to thinking and talking about their local conditions, asking themselves and each other if their town is lagging behind in community usefulness; if they are willing, perhaps, that their municipal government should be in the hands of political bosses and manipulators instead of representative citizens of the highest honesty and ideals.

"Knowledge is power" is never so true as in connection with this opening up to women of the facts of local government, with its little idiosyncrasies of graft and favoritism, its special interests, its abuses of delegated powers—and if two or three hundred women in a town of even 25,000 inhabitants begin to hunt up such information and talk it over with neighbors and friends, do you not see how it becomes a wonderful basis for future legislation? Does it not get down to a more intimate view than even the primaries?"

The questions touch upon about every subject with which a municipal government may be concerned, including education, industrial conditions, public utilities, transportation and the courts.

BORAX MINE IS  
SURVEYED FROM AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Los Angeles News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—A surveying expedition into Nevada by aeroplane for the purpose of surveying, from the air, the Colville borax mine, the largest borax mine in the world, has established a new mark in aerial work of this kind both as to time saved and from the standpoint of economy. A Mercury all-metal monoplane with a 240-horsepower motor was used. W. H. Robinson of the Mercury Aviation Field of Los Angeles was the pilot, and the passengers were Dr. E. E. Free, geologist and chemical engineer, and the photographer, W. Hawksworth.

C. H. Babb, assistant secretary of the Aero Club of Southern California, who was in charge of this expedition, says:

"The expedition was highly successful from every standpoint, and a satisfactory survey was made of a vast

Without disclosing my identity, I asked why they used Knox Gelatine. They replied, first, because of its superior quality which produced the delicate results for which their lunch, dinner and dessert were famous, and second, because of its economy—it was so much further!

Their recipe is given here, reduced to serve a family of six. Try it and see if your family, too, will not think it the most delicious salad they have ever tasted.

## Tomato Jelly Cheese Salad

1 1/2 cups tomatoes (fresh stewed, canned tomatoes or tomato soup may be used)  
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1/2 cup cold water  
1/4 cup chopped onion, celery or green pepper  
Few grains of salt  
1 cream cheese or 1 hard cooked egg

Soften the gelatine in the cold water and dissolve in the tomato juice, which has been heated to boiling. Add the onion, celery and a little chopped onion, celery or green pepper. If cheese is not used, place a slice of tomato on top of the salad in half when set and spread with creamed cheese. Replace top part, garnish with sprig of parsley to imitate tomatoes and serve in nest of lettuce leaves. If preferred, cups may be half-filled with the jelly mixture, and when this is almost set, a layer of the cheese added and the rest of the tomato jelly poured on top.

An Unusual Book of Recipes—Free

My recipe book, "Delicious Desserts," as well as my booklet, "Food Economy," contain a host of unusual recipes which have gathered together from many different places. Send for them. They will help you in planning unusual meals for your family. They are free. Just enclose four cents in postage and mention your grocer's name.

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THE SHEPARD STORES

PROVIDENCE

property that had never previously been surveyed." Speaking of aerial photography and surveying, Mr. Babb says: "Aerial engineering is beginning to take on the aspects of an exact science, as property can be surveyed more accurately, quickly and economically from the air than by any other means."

MINERS FAVORING  
NEW COAL TERMS

British Miners' Dispute Seems Near End Despite Some Misunderstanding in Lancashire of Reductions Under Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Consideration of the terms of the agreement reached in the coal dispute by the rank and file in the districts, augurs well for its acceptance, except in the case of Lancashire, where the men have misunderstood the terms and have added the gross wage reductions of 2s. in July, 2s. 6d. in August, and 3s. in September, all together, making a total of 7s. 6d. which they say they cannot accept. As each of these reductions is in relation to the wage for March, and is not cumulative, it should be easy to show them that the reduction is only 2s. for July, plus 6d. extra in August, with the additional 6d. in September, making only 3s. as the total reduction. Elsewhere the terms are being accepted.

The Yorkshire branches decided, by 117,000 votes to 30,350 votes, to recommend the acceptance of the terms. In preparation for the parliamentary vote tomorrow, a supplementary estimate for £10,000,000 as subvention in aid of the wages in the coal mining industry has been issued. The estimate states that this sum is for the provision of temporary assistance during the gradual scaling down of wages, in accordance with the terms of the settlement in the recent miners' wages dispute.

If in any district during July, August, or September, of 1921, the rates of wages which the industry should pay in accordance with the terms of the settlement would involve reductions, as compared with the rates payable during March, 1921, greater than the respective maximum reductions for those months agreed to under the settlement, the differences will be made good out of this vote, up to any amount not exceeding £10,000,000 in all.

MR. DENICOLA TO BE  
NEW ITALIAN PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—John Giolitti, former Premier, having persisted in his refusal to form another government, the political parties have signified their willingness to accept Mr. Denicola, president of the Chamber of Deputies, as Premier, and the King will probably confer a mandate upon him tomorrow.

Without disclosing my identity, I asked why they used Knox Gelatine. They replied, first, because of its superior quality which produced the delicate results for which their lunch, dinner and dessert were famous, and second, because of its economy—it was so much further!

Their recipe is given here, reduced to serve a family of six. Try it and see if your family, too, will not think it the most delicious salad they have ever tasted.

Tomato Jelly Cheese Salad

1 1/2 cups tomatoes (fresh stewed, canned tomatoes or tomato soup may be used)  
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1/2 cup cold water  
1/4 cup chopped onion, celery or green pepper  
Few grains of salt  
1 cream cheese or 1 hard cooked egg

Soften the gelatine in the cold water and dissolve in the tomato juice, which has been heated to boiling. Add the onion, celery and a little chopped onion, celery or green pepper. If cheese is not used, place a slice of tomato on top of the salad in half when set and spread with creamed cheese. Replace top part, garnish with sprig of parsley to imitate tomatoes and serve in nest of lettuce leaves. If preferred, cups may be half-filled with the jelly mixture, and when this is almost set, a layer of the cheese added and the rest of the tomato jelly poured on top.

An Unusual Book of Recipes—Free

My recipe book, "Delicious Desserts," as well as my booklet, "Food Economy," contain a host of unusual recipes which have gathered together from many different places. Send for them. They will help you in planning unusual meals for your family. They are free. Just enclose four cents in postage and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox  
KNOX GELATINE  
800 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N.Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for Gelatine—think of KNOX

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PROVIDENCE



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

A Man Who Knew Himself

Hand in hand we ran, Jack and I, down the hill, past the old mill and the gnarled apple tree laden with yellow pippins, and arrived breathless at the foot, just where the little footbridge spanned the brook. Jack's father was mowing the tall timothy with long sweeps of the scythe. What seemed to childish eyes an endless procession of cut stalks lay in his wake; another endless procession nodded before his rapid advance. We stopped our rush at his side. He paused with his scythe poised for the next stroke, and surveyed us for a long moment, stroking his brown beard with his free hand. I can see him now as he towered above us, a stalwart figure with sun bronzed face and neck, a wide straw hat shielding his face from the sun.

"Well, chickadees," he said, "and what now?"

In all the years that I knew Jack's father, I never knew his kindness and friendly sympathy to fail for a single moment. The little new-hatched chick or the small bleating lamb could always claim his attention. He was never too busy or too preoccupied to answer the questions of small inquirers.

He was an odd man. He was in himself a whole educational institution. He would travel miles to pick up a book. Though he was not rich in this world's goods, he was rich in wisdom. He walked 10 miles to get a second-hand copy of Gibbon's "Rome," and spent the evenings of a long winter reading and assimilating it. He used to discuss it with us youngsters, at least such part of it as we could comprehend.

"Please, Father," said Jack, "Henry and I want a bow and arrow."

The reply was characteristic. "Which of you," said he, "is Robin Hood and which is Little John?"

"Tell us about them, Father," said Jack.

"Well, in the good old days, the bow was made of yew. It was tough-shored like the British yeomen. It took a strong arm and wrist to bend the long bow. It was a tozup between Robin Hood and Little John as to which was the better bowman. But their rivalry was always friendly."

Meanwhile, he had laid down the scythe and was leaning the way to the big, cool barn. He had not answered Jack's question in words, for that was not his way, but he was on his way to make the bow.

"Nowadays," he said, "we make them mostly of hickory. It is elastic and tough. You know when you swing on a hickory limb how far it will bend without breaking. It is a good quality. When you boys get a little older you shall have a bow of ash. It has less give than hickory and takes a stouter hand."

By this time, he was selecting a well-seasoned hickory sapling from a pile in the barn and sawing off about four feet of it. He next seated himself on the wooden horse, saying as if to himself, "Did you boys ever hear of a certain wooden horse in a place called Troy?" He expected no answer and he received none.

He took his drawing-knife, inspected its edge, then fixed the length of sapling in the vice-like maw of the horse and began. The long, smooth shavings began to pile up on either side. "There was a prince once," he said, "with long, golden curls." We caught the figure at once, boys though we were.

"The bow," he said, "has undergone many transformations. The Persians used to make it in sections of different lengths, like a carriage spring. It had tremendous carrying power. Even now, it is sometimes made of two kinds of wood, one compensating so to speak, for the other. But for the present, our hickory bow will serve us well."

This was a favorite expression of his. A neighbor would say, "That is a fine new fence of yours."

"Twirl 'em," he would modestly reply, thoughtfully stroking his brown beard.

Whatever he did, he did well. From the filing of a saw to the building of a sheep-pen, every detail was wrought with accuracy and skill. This in itself was enough to mark him as an odd man in that community. But it was his odd bookish ways and his indirect way of answering questions that were most conspicuous.

By this time, the tapered bow was beginning to take shape.

"Why do you take such care with it?" asked Jack.

"Son," he said, "a bow is worth little that will not carry straight and true and far. Now take the cross-bow. It is not so picturesque as the long bow, nor does it figure so much in legend and poetry. But it was sturdy and efficient. It was more true and carried farther. It was an advance."

He never really moralized. He just let drop a hint and years afterward, some course of action would occur to Jack or me that had been suggested by the good farmer in his quiet, unobtrusive way.

Now he was stringing the bow and, in answer to our eager inquiries, telling us the story of the Trojan Horse and of Iphigene and Robin Hood, with all the poetic insight of which he was capable. Again for us the tracery of sunlight and shadow lay on the green floor of the Forest of Arden. Again Little John drew the long bow and

outdistanced all competitors. Again Friar Tuck smiled his jolly smile.

And now we were seated on the doorstep of the old farmhouse while the shadows lengthened on the meadow across the road. In the distance we could hear the sheep faintly bleating and the tinkle of cowbells came up from the pasture down by the brook. From the orchard occasionally came the thud of a dropping apple. It was an idyllic scene.

"Father," said Jack, "there were great men in those days. Achilles and Hector and Robin Hood and Little John were heroes. But look around you and you will not fail to find heroes today."

"Father," said Jack, "are you a hero?"

"No," said his father, with a twinkle. "I am just an odd man."

## THE REPORTER SEES THE CURB GO IN

They have taken the Curb in out of the sun and rain. Now where shall I take visitors on the way to the Battery?

It was always fun to remark to Cousin down the Country, as we swished down the Woolworth Building elevator:

"Now I'm going to show you the Curb."

Usually he gazed back with open mouth. The curb? Just an ordinary old curb? Why, he'd just stood between sky and earth and seen a good part of the world. What could I mean, curb?

He never said these things. Visitors are wary; they do not wish to appear uninformed. So he said:

"Oh, the curb? Fine."

Soon I'd have him standing on the curb watching the Curb. Down in the canyon of Broad Street, just south of Wall, jammed between the buildings and crowded from curb to curb, a few hundred wild men yelled, gesticulated, twiddled their thumbs and fingers when they were not whistling through them, rushed about with scant sense of direction, heedless of honking automobiles, headless of curious spectators, always craning their necks toward the windows of the low brick rookeries along the street. Here were more strange beings; leaning out of the windows, sitting on the sills, standing on the cornices; also gesticulating, twiddling, shouting, either at the mob below or into telephones held recklessly over plodding pedestrians.

This was the Curb. Country Cousin used to think it was quite a sight. It was not easy to tell him just what all those flashing fingers at the far ends of these upturning arms meant. I always made a pretty good job of it. They were signaling sales and purchases back and forth between agents of the same concerns stationed in windows and on the street. One finger meant so much, two so much, a closed fist maybe a fraction, an upraised thumb maybe to buy, a crooked forefinger maybe to sell. But don't go down to the Curb and try to read the market by this vocabulary. It's merely a sample, probably far from the true code. Cousin would drink in every word and strain forward trying to read a sale. Probably no one but an expert ever succeeded. No men in the world can work their fingers faster than Curbmen.

Cousin never was content with this much explanation. Always he wanted to know what the cunning colored hats were for. Never have I escorted a single visitor who put two and two together about these hats. Real observers would perceive at once that the hats were used for identification. The window workers had to know at whom they were shaking their fists. There was no sense in unleashing an order to all the four winds on a chance it might land on the right man below. It would be equally futile to attempt to unravel your man's upraised and vibrating digits from that mass of scintillating hands below. Hence one looked for one's special style and color of hat—and there he was.

To which Cousin always replied:

"O yes, of course. I thought it was something like that."

He never did. Cousin never thought at all when I took him around the town. He let me do it. And most of the time I thought of Jules Verne.

The next time Cousin came along he'd be shown the spot where the Curb used to be. For on June 27 the 550 members of the Curb Exchange moved inside, under a roof, like its big brother, The Exchange.

This will facilitate our progress to the Battery and on uptown over the Sixth Avenue L and through Greenwich Village and on up Fifth atop a bus and the rest of the way over my own get-through-quick course of "See New York in a Day."

Now if they'll hide the Battery inside somewhere, roof over Morningside Heights, restrict to residents of some months' standing admission to the Library and the Art Museum, and, anyway, make a storage warehouse of the Hippodrome, I'll congratulate them on doing a fine job; and have more time to work as though I wanted it when cousins come to town.

"O yes. My very first time here. And I do wish you'd show me a few of the things I ought to see."

**American Sapphire Fields**

One of the government experts at Washington gives a striking description of the treasure that the State of Montana possesses in sapphires. The only systematic mining for these precious stones in the United States is done in that State. The annual output exceeds 500,000 carats; including the stones that are suitable for cutting as gems and those that are useful only for mechanical purposes. It is said that the lapidaries in Montana do finer work than is done on the stones that are sent to London to be cut.

Montana might well be called the "Gem State." In view of the fact that her output of precious stones exceeds the production in that line of all the rest of the United States.

## SOUTHWARK BRIDGE IS OPENED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of Southwark Bridge, London, by King George, breaks another link with Dickens and "Little Dorrit" through the disappearance of the old bridge.

The bridge just opened was begun in 1913, but building was abandoned on account of the war. During the years of waiting, however, there has been a wooden footbridge used daily by thousands of city workers who thus gain access to the heart of the business part of the city.

The King had asked that the quaint ceremony of receiving him at the City

reflecting surface, is consecrated by a lens of transparent substance, and finally is sent forth in the form of a beam from the reflecting surface. The apparatus is mobile and the rays can be sent out in all directions, illuminating the path of these strange creatures through the darkness.

## THE SATURDAY REVIEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The controlling interest in the Saturday Review of London has been acquired by Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, a Canadian, who is a partner in a well-known banking house and last



Reproduced by permission of the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company

The key presented to King George represents the old and the new bridges in enamel

Boundary, where Temple Bar once stood, should be dispensed with. A ripe dating back to the days before the great fire makes it necessary for the Lord Mayor and sheriffs in gala array to meet at that point any reigning monarch who wishes to enter the City, present him with a sword, and invite him to cross the boundary. So the gay procession, accompanied by an escort of Life Guards in their brilliant uniforms, swept along Fleet Street, across Ludgate Circus and down Queen Victoria Street, reaching the point at the north end of the bridge, where a pavilion had been erected.

Here was a scene of color and pageantry; flags and banners fluttered in the summer air, the splashes of gold, red and blue on the various uniforms and the Lord Mayor's scarlet robes creating a dazzling effect.

After the presentation of a bouquet to the Queen, the short ceremony took place. There were speeches which it was not easy to hear, then a beautiful gold key was presented to the King. It is a fine specimen of the goldsmith's art, bearing in its three panels the royal arms and representations of the old and new bridges in enamel.

Pressing an electric button with the key the King said in firm and audible tones: "The new Southwark Bridge is now open." The temporary wooden barricade swung back, showing the whole perspective of the bridge with a self-possessed black cat sitting in the foreground.

The royal procession trotted across to the south side, followed by a surging crowd who cheered enthusiastically. Every window in the crowded dwellings was full of interested faces, and the smallest home past which the King and Queen drove had produced a flag or piece of bunting. At the corner of Quill Street there was a brave show and flags of all colors and many nations fluttered along the Marshalsea Road, where no sign of the prison is now to be seen.

### Searchlights in the Sea

Among the deep-sea crustaceans of the group Euphausiidae there are many species possessing luminous organs, which irresistibly recall to observers the lanterns of automobiles projecting their rays into the night. Upon examining the structure of some of these organs, one investigator found that they consist of a kind of spherical reflector, backed by a screen of red pigment. The light issues from a phosphorescent tissue in front of the

year received a baronetcy. Sidney Brooks, an able journalist, who has written an interesting monograph on President Roosevelt and some well-informed studies on Irish affairs, has been appointed editor. Thus another historic journal passes into new hands.

Founded by Alexander Beresford Hope in 1855, with the avowed purpose of combating the influence of the Times of London then, under Delane, at the height of its power, "by the exercise of common sense and ordinary perspicacity," the Saturday Review established an immediate reputation as an organ of brilliant and trenchant criticism, both political and literary. Adopting at first the form of conservatism associated with the name of Sir Robert Peel, it soon veered toward a more absolute Toryism, and from that position it has never substantially departed.

Its list of contributors is an extraordinarily distinguished one. Among the earliest were: Sir Henry Maine, of "Ancient Law" fame; Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, the eminent jurist; Green and Freeman, the historians; and Lord Robert Cecil, afterward Marquess of Salisbury and Prime Minister of England, who would be better remembered as a journalist had he not made so great a name as a statesman. Later came Andrew Lang, the easy master of a dozen branches of learning. Professor Saintsbury, the polyglot and lively historian of literatures, and H. D. Traill, the witty author of "The New Lucian." Among its dramatic critics the review has numbered Bernard Shaw, Max Beerbohm, and best book extant on the Restoration comedy; among its art critics, Laurence Binyon, who besides being a fine poet is an authority on the painting of the Far East, and Collins Baker, whose book on Cromwell is an important and quite recent event. Remarkable as the paper was in its early days, it was probably never more readable than when, week after week, Max Beerbohm was criticizing plays in it. Binyon pictures, and Arthur Symonds music. One looks forward to a future worthy of so brilliant a past.

### THE PILGRIM SPIRIT

Plymouth, Massachusetts, Pageant Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There would be no use in holding a "clean-up, paint-up" contest among Massachusetts towns this year. A contest implies competition, and it is difficult to imagine any town, without an incentive as great as that possessed this summer by Plymouth, Massachusetts, hoping to compete with the town where the Pilgrims settled in 1620. Not only many of the people of Plymouth, but of the surrounding towns of Kingston, Duxbury and Barnstable, are helping to prepare the pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit," which is to be the chief event of the tercentenary observances.

Plymouth, of course, is furnishing itself up for the great day, August 1, when it is expected that President Harding will attend and participate in the parade in the afternoon and witness the evening performance of the pageant. The parade will be in the nature of an extension of the pageant, for each of the surrounding towns is to be represented by floats depicting some incident in its early history. Sailors from the British, Dutch, French, and United States warships in the harbor are to be in line, besides the groups of townsfolk, Grand Army of the Republic and American Legion veterans.

Many banners have been stretched across the streets over which the parade is to pass, and on each banner is the name of some person prominent among the Pilgrims. Perhaps it was the namesake of Mary Chilton who, dressed in the Pilgrim garb, was seen by a visitor sitting beside the driver of a motor car—rather a startling anachronism at first thought. More appropriate seem the glimpses one catches through the windows of the colonial dwellings of Plymouth women in Pilgrim costume busy about their household duties. All these women, and a corresponding number of men, are members of the Pilgrim group in the pageant, and this group is to be made up of the descendants of the Mayflower's passengers. The pageant is to contain a number of episodes in which the Pilgrims were not directly or solely concerned, and into these episodes are to be brought residents other than those of the oldest stock—the Italian, Greek and Portuguese elements being each strongly represented. No professionals are to be used in the cast, as the performance is to be given wholly by community talent. Besides the commemorative aspect of the pageant the whole enterprise is being worked out as an Americanization fête.

Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard College, author and master of the pageant, gives the following outline of the action:

**"THE PILGRIM SPIRIT"**

I am very confident the Lord has more truth and light yet to break forth out of his holy word. It is not possible that full perfection of knowledge should break forth at once.—John Robinson.

Prologue—Voice from Plymouth Rock. Prelude—Music specially composed by Henry F. Gilbert.

**EPISODE I**

Pilgrim Adventurers: Their Coming to Plymouth

Scene 1. The November—1609 A.D. (This and the following five scenes are played in pantomime to music by Henry F. Gilbert.)

Scene 2. Martin Pring—1609.

Scene 3. Champlain—July 18, 1605.

Scene 4. Admiral Blak—Spring, 1614.

Scene 5. Capt. John Smith—Spring, 1614.

Scene 6. Thomas Hunt—1615.

Scene 7. Musical Interlude (The Pestilence, 1619), composed by Henry F. Gilbert.

Scene 8. Capt. Thomas Denner—Spring, 1619.

**EPISODE II**

Pilgrims of the Soul

"For I say at the core of democracy is the religious element."—Walt Whitman.

Scene 1. "The Source." Near Strattonlee-Steepie, England, Summer, 1523.

Scene 2. "Martyrs of the Cause." The Fleet Prison, London. The night of April 5, 1602.

Scene 3. "The Opposition." Near Scrooby, England, April, 1602 (The Royal March in this scene composed by Edward Burlingame Hill. The words of the Harrying Chorus are by Hermann Hagedorn; the music by Edgar Sullivan-Kelly, a descendant of Governor Bradford, member of the Mayflower Society.)

Scene 4. The Pilgrim Fathers. Scrooby, England, May-June, 1609. Part 1. Before the Post House. Part 2. The entrance to the Manor House. Part 3. The Inner Court of the Manor.

Scene 5. Hallowkittershaven, on the east coast of England, May-June, 1609.

**EPISODE III**

The Pilgrims in Holland

"They confessed that they were strangers and Pilgrims on the earth."—Hebrews xi, 13.

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Scene 1. March of the Dutch Cities of

There are to be 12 performances, on the evenings of July 13, 14, 15, 16, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, beginning each evening at 8:30 o'clock. The vast task of preparing the hundreds of costumes and thousands of "properties" is proceeding apace under the supervision of a staff of men and women experienced in theatrical and pageant work: Miss Virginia Tanner, director of dances and pantomime; Rollo Peters, art director; Michael Carmichael Carr, property master; Mrs. Daphne Carr, wardrobe mistress; Mrs. Marian Poor, special costume artist; Chalmers Clifton, musical director; Munroe R. Peavey, in charge of lighting; George S. Dunham, chorus master.

An elaborate lighting system has been installed in frameworks above the main grandstand on Cole's Hill. There is another grandstand at right angles to the main stand, with places for 10,000 spectators altogether. A band of 70 pieces will be conducted by Stanislaus Gallo. Copies of a Norse galley and of the Mayflower are to be used in the water scenes. The main action will take place on a large turf and gravel stage extending to the water's edge, and will center about Plymouth Rock, which has just been replaced on its original site.

The performances will be the culmination of several years' preparation by Professor Baker. In 1920 he gave up his half year of leave from the English department at Harvard to study the records in England and Holland and to visit all the scenes associated with the Pilgrims' wanderings. He is giving all this summer to supervising the production details, rehearsals, and performances. While he says that the pageant will offer "no important scene that will present a fresh aspect of the Pilgrims, he trusts that spectators will find a good deal that is not trite threaded through the whole action.

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**Nova Scotia**

THE dip of paddle, the wind rippled water, the lazy warmth of the camp fire in the cool odoriferous dusk, then the deep, refreshing slumber that comes where air is laden with the balm of pines and the crisp air of north-land and sea.

Rustic cabins and bungalows, hotels and cottages of moderate prices, golf, motor, fishing, yachting.

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**CHILE'S POET LAUREATE**

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From South America, where the position of woman until yesterday was cramped and confined, and from what most people believe to be the least poetic section of it—Chile—comes the poetic fame of a woman who has not yet published a book, and who possesses, for all this, a reputation that has crossed the water to Spain. The situation is all the more surprising since literary communication is still so imperfectly established in the southern continent, and the "inhabitation" of one nation have only an uncertain notion of what is going on, especially in the intellectual field, in the countries of the rest of the continent.

How comes it, then, that for several years Gabriela Mistral—which is the musical pseudonym of Lucía Goday Alcayaga—has had her poems literally upon the tongues of all the connoisseurs, and is better known than other writers whose books have long weighed down the shelves? One explanation is that her work has been reproduced in newspapers and reviews constantly; another, that those whose taste counts have made themselves the ambassadors of the poet's fame. The queer fact remains that this gifted woman, without a book, is recognized as holding a foremost position among the poets today employing the Spanish tongue, on either side of the ocean.

From Punta Arenas her writings reach us, the product of a wholesome personality whose daily life is devoted to the teaching.

Gabriela Mistral looks upon her art almost as an altar upon which to place the best of her life; she regards the artist as a responsible guide of the rest of humanity. She has not yet forgiven her country for its neglect of the lyricist, Pedro Antonio González.

The verses of Gabriela Mistral are free of modernistic trappings. She was one of the first Chilean women to see the justice of the Allies' cause and did not hesitate to declare herself. Her lines are simple, flowing. Her technique, too, is of the simpler sort. Perhaps long intercourse with children has taught her the secret of simplicity.

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Charity, April, 1695. (Music by Frederick Converse.)

Scene 2. "The Decision for New England." Leyden, July, 1620.

Scene 3. "The Departure." Delftshaven, August 1, 1620. (Music by Lee Sowerby. Words for the Pilgrims' Chorus by Edwin Arlington Robinson.)

Musical Interlude—"The Voyage to the New World." By Chalmers Clifton.

Prologue to Episode IV—Voice from the Rock.

**EPISODE IV**

The Pilgrims in the New World

Scene 1. "The Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower." Off Cape Cod, November 21, 1620.

Scene 2. Provincetown, Cape Cod, November 22, 1620. (Words for "Song of the Pilgrim Women" by Joanne Preston Peabody, music by George W. Chadwick.)

Scene 3. "The First Landings at Plymouth." December 21-29, 1620. (Words for "Hymn of Praise" written by Hermann Hagedorn for MacDowell's "1620.")

Scene 4. "The Treaty with Massasoit." Plymouth, April 1, 1621.

Scene 5. "The Return of the Mayflower." Plymouth, April 15, 1621.

Scene 6. "New Colonists." Plymouth, November 5, 1623.

Scene 7. "The Trial of Lyford and Othman." Plymouth, 1624.

Anthem—(Music by Arthur Foots, for words of William Bradford.)

Finale—(Verse by Robert Frost. Music by John Powell.)

There are to be 12 performances, on the evenings of July 13, 14, 15, 16, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, beginning each evening at 8:30 o'clock. The vast task of preparing the hundreds of costumes and thousands of "properties" is proceeding apace under the supervision of a staff of men and women experienced in theatrical and pageant work: Miss Virginia Tanner, director of dances and pantomime; Rollo Peters, art director; Michael Carmichael Carr, property master; Mrs. Daphne Carr, wardrobe mistress; Mrs. Marian Poor, special costume artist; Chalmers Clifton, musical director; Munroe R. Peavey, in charge of lighting; George S. Dunham, chorus master.

An elaborate lighting system has been installed in frameworks above the main grandstand on Cole's Hill. There is another grandstand at right angles to the main stand, with places for 10,000 spectators altogether. A band of 70 pieces will be conducted by Stanislaus Gallo. Copies of a Norse galley and of the Mayflower are to be used in the water scenes. The main action will take place on a large turf and gravel stage extending to the water's edge, and will center about Plymouth Rock, which has just been replaced on its original site.

The performances will be the culmination of several years' preparation by Professor Baker. In 1920 he gave up his half year of leave from the English department at Harvard to study the records in England and Holland and to visit all the scenes associated with the Pilgrims' wanderings. He is giving all this summer to supervising the production details, rehearsals, and performances. While he says



## BRITISH INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Improvement in Business May Be Considerably Extended at Termination of the Joiners' Strike Begun Months Ago

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is a very perceptible break in the dark clouds of industry, and quite a number of indications suggest that Great Britain is through with the darkest period of her industrial history. Already on the Thames some of the ship-repairing yards reveal unmistakable signs of improvement in trade, which might be very considerably extended, and rapidly at that, if and when the joiners' strike is terminated.

It is six months since the joiners packed up their kits of tools and marched off to the building of houses—and picture palaces. Never in the experience of the present writer has there been such a complete deadlock in an industrial dispute; since the first days of the struggle there have been no negotiations of any kind between those responsible on either side. That unfortunate condition might have proceeded indefinitely, as far as the participants directly affected were concerned. The operative joiners in particular were in no way inconvenienced financially; because of the demand for their skill in the building trades to which they gravitated in the very early days of the dispute, they experienced little or no difficulty in getting "taken on."

### Trade Interrelated

The employers have, of course, suffered very considerably because much work that might have been profitably undertaken in this country found its way to the continental ports, thereby causing unemployment among engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights and others engaged in the work of ship-repairing. It is another case of suffering falling upon other than the immediate disputants; for the engineers and similarly skilled craftsmen, unlike the joiners, were unable to find fresh spheres of activity for their skill, other branches of their trade being also in the grip of a slump and incapable of employing their normal number of workmen.

It is but natural that one looks to outside forces to bring the joiners and the employers together again. The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades is responsible for the negotiations which will take place between the ship-repairing employers' associations and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. One has to have more than an average amount of optimism in one's mental makeup to imagine an early settlement arising from the conference, because, as previously explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, the problem has become involved by the acceptance by other trades of a reduction in wages of 5s. a week, to be taken off in two instalments, 3s. in May, another 2s. in June.

### A Troublesome Advance

When the representatives of the joiners meet the employers they will be faced with the demand of the original reduction of 12s. per week plus the 5s.; for there has appeared no official intimation that the employers have abandoned their resolution to discontinue to pay the joiners the 12s. which was the cause of so much friction in the shipyards during the period of its operation. The history of this 12s. advance is worth recapitulating, for it traces how a movement initiated in some remote part of the country forces its way right up and down the land, causing much inconvenience and ultimately a great deal of trouble.

What the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor characterized as something very suspiciously like a conspiracy between employers and their workpeople to keep the public was an agreement arrived at in Liverpool, wherein the workers received an increase in wages of 12s. per week. Up to that time advances in wages had been the result of awards by the government Committee of Arbitration, which, taking all the factors into consideration, established a universal method of meeting the increased cost of living, so that a trade or occupation not well organized or favorably situated to enforce its demands, received equal treatment with those trades better organized or more powerfully placed.

### Competition for Workmen

Generally speaking, nearly all workers in whatever industry received the same amounts in war wages' advances, which were, with one or two exceptions, based upon the cost of living. The decision to grant an additional 12s. per week to Liverpool woodworkers in the building industry came as a thunderbolt, and was agreed to by the employers and the unions without reference to the Court of Arbitration, and was not justified by any increase in the cost of living.

The only conclusion that one could reasonably come to was that there was such a demand for houses, the building of which had been suspended for nearly five years, that the employers felt they were safe in getting recompensed in the sale of the houses. The Liverpool builders having set the pace, the shipbuilders in the same city simply had to follow suit to retain what proportion of joiners were left to them, and, if possible, to induce those who had forsaken the ship for the land building to return to them; thereby establishing a state of things that no self-respecting worker in the Port of London could tolerate, namely that the Mersey paid a higher wage than the Thames.

This had never been known before, and had to be, and quickly was, remedied. Likewise with the Bristol

Channel, the Tyne and the Tees. But the agitation did not stop there, although the movement did. Every other skilled craftsman demanded a corresponding increase; one, the electrician, going to the length of a strike which, however, collapsed in three weeks as a consequence of the refusal of the engineers, shipwrights, boilermakers and the remainder to cooperate by leaving their work.

All this was a year ago, so that 12 months later the problem is still unsolved, although the conditions are more favorable to a settlement, consequent upon the decision of the building trades' employers to reduce wages. The policy of the shipbuilding employers to enforce a level rate for all trades is undoubtedly sound, although the time selected for their first move was unpropitious.

To return to the 5s. reduction, it is significant that the Electrical Trades Union, after a fortnight of the "no surrender" attitude has now returned to work. Members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (which was not a party to the agreement and who were considering resistance to the proposal), on the river Thames are working under the reduction, which has been in operation for two pay days, so that the prospect of a strike of engineers, either on shipbuilding or on general engineering, is now very remote, and is, possibly, responsible for the improvement in trade already mentioned.

## BY-LAWS OF ROYAL SOCIETY IN DUBLIN

These Were Amended to Prevent Political Bias—Expulsion of Count Plunkett Rescinded

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—After four years the Royal Dublin Society has formally admitted the error it made in expelling Count Plunkett from the society's membership by rescinding the resolution passed to that effect, and by making provision for his reinstatement. Judge Bodkin, too, who was recently "blackballed" at an election, is to be reinstated by the council.

The council is apparently determined to make honorable amends for the misdeeds of what is said to be a small section which brought political bias into the society which should be broadly national, and which is the oldest institution of its kind in the world, and was promoted solely for the fostering of agricultural industry and artistic culture in Ireland. Yet there was no secret made of the fact that Count Plunkett was expelled because of his sympathies with the Sinn Féin movement; and that Judge Bodkin was snubbed for his report on the Clare outrages, most of which he attributed to the action of crown forces.

At the special general meeting of the society, called to amend its by-laws, R. J. Kelly, K. C., said that several other men of high standing in the country had met with similar treatment because their political views were not in line with a narrow-minded coterie of the members who had the power of rejection placed in their hands, an obsolete system of voting. He said he knew many men who would have liked to join but would not take the risk of rejection. William Field, a former member of Parliament who has devoted long years to national service, told the meeting he himself was "blackballed" some years ago.

Lord Rathdonnell, the president, said that the time had come for the society to be placed on a broader footing; and the vice-president, Frederick Wrench, pronounced the action in question unworthy of a society professing to have no politics, and mentioned that there was no record on the society's minutes during its 190 years' existence of any other resolution dealing with a political matter. He hoped they would not have another for a further 190 years.

The vice-president said that they, at this critical time, should not hinder but rather help to a wider peace, and pointed out that the Agricultural Society of England and the Highland Society of Scotland were free to anybody who wished to join them. Having assured the members present that the alterations proposed had been carefully considered under legal advice, Mr. Wrench said, "I do not deny that if the efforts we have made fail to keep this fine old society in friendly touch with the Irish farming community among whom my life's work has been spent, I shall look upon it as a national misfortune."

Dudley White, K. C., expressed his opinion that every Irish farmer should be allowed to join and that a few men should not be permitted to make the society appear "anti-national, anti-patriotic and small." The new by-laws sanction voting by post, and rule that a candidate approved by the majority shall be admitted. It was proposed to elect as honorary members to the council, the Lord Mayors of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; and four representatives of the farming community (one for each province) chosen by the Irish Farmers Union and the Ulster Farmers Union, and thus demonstrate that, as far as the Royal Dublin Society was concerned, there would be no "partition" of Ireland.

## CANADIAN SUMMER TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Opportunity for 3000 school-teachers of western Ontario, who have never taken university courses, to obtain degrees by means of the summer school method is held out in the announcement of Western University that summer work is to be extended to the degree of bachelor of arts granted to those who fulfill the requirements of these part-time courses. At present one year's resident study is required for the degree but this has been changed so that four years of summer school may count as the year of resident study.

## NEED TO MAKE THE ENTENTE ENDURING

Peace of Europe and Future of Succession States Is Said to Depend Upon Effective Association of France and England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is inevitable in the flux and reflux of political opinion, in the confused uncertainty of European friendships and alliances of tomorrow, that every possible combination should be discussed. After the broad hints that an Anglo-German or a Franco-German understanding is not outside the bounds of possibility, it was natural that there should be a sudden veering round and a demand for a real Franco-British alliance.

The demand was not altogether official, but it was made by publicists in two-channel countries sufficiently inspired by the governments to give it altogether the air of an official demand. It was of course intended to see how the suggestion would be taken, whether it would be enthusiastically hailed or whether it would be received doubtfully.

Whatever may be the case in England, the reception of the idea of a formal alliance with England is regarded in France. The idea of England and France standing together is accepted without contradiction. Indeed, any real and final break of the entente would produce grave consequences. In spite of the notion of a rapprochement with Germany, which is full of perils as well as promises, it may be properly held as a political creed that the peace of Europe depends upon the effective association of France and England.

### Dr. Benes' View

Dr. Benes, the enlightened Czechoslovakian statesman, who has striven so nobly and it may be said successfully not only for the consolidation of his own country but for the settlement of central Europe, at once came to Paris when there were diplomatic whispers of a possible reshuffling of the cards, a possible reversal of European relationships. These stories were regarded by Czechoslovakian and other countries of central Europe as positively alarming. In emphatic language Dr. Benes affirmed his belief that upon the union of France and England depends the future of the succession states.

It is perfectly obvious that only a general agreement arrived at after careful consideration of every question which interests France and England is truly worth while. The piecemeal settlement of problems as they arrive is a method unsatisfactory to everybody. Settlements that are tentative, provisional, utterly fugitive, which in fact settle nothing, which cause dissatisfaction in both countries and intensify the unpleasant feelings which already exist—this kind of piecemeal settlement which has to be perpetually renewed, which continually menaces the entente with rupture, is even worse than useless.

Regularly it happens that, faced by an urgent problem, France and England, who are unable to agree, reluctantly come to a compromise that is both displeasing and dangerous. When general policies and interests are absolutely opposed hasty partial solutions can only be a source of irritation. In Turkey, in central Europe, in Poland, in Germany, in Russia, in the Baltic States, at every point of the globe, France and England have differed.

Thus there can be no doubt that a thorough discussion which would result in the laying down of a common policy and would then proceed to detailed applications of that policy, which would place their interests on parallel lines, is essential if the entente is to endure. But the position thus revealed gives rise to many questions. What form should the alliance take and what are to be its objects? It is here that French opinion grows doubtful.

### A Grave Injustice

Though it is true that France has been thwarted by England in her German policy, it is not true that France intends to pursue some illegitimate plan, and it is doing France a grave injustice to suppose so. The reasons that have caused France to make or threaten demonstrations against Germany have been set out from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor. It is possible to consider them bad or good reasons. But it would be wrong to imagine that France demands any free hand for the carrying out of belligerent and destructive designs. On the contrary, as the circumstances which dictated a policy of hostility toward Germany disappear, France only desires to cultivate more friendly relations with Germany. Already there are signs of this wish to cooperate. Therefore the offer in this form is based upon a false assumption.

As for the second part of the same offer it demands French aid for England in British diplomatic designs in the Near East. In so far as this would imply the employment of French troops, France certainly could not agree. It is not necessary at this moment to repeat the conceptions of France in respect of Turkey and Greece—except to say that France, unlike England, cannot support a Constantinian Greece in Asia Minor, and that France, unlike England, is prepared to make peace at almost any price with the Nationalists of Angora, provided she may remain in Syria and will not lose altogether her rights in Cilicia. In other words, France in Asia Minor is not prepared to make the smallest sacrifice of men or money, either on behalf of the Greeks or on behalf of Britain. If British in-

terests are at stake it is for England to defend them. France is unwilling, for example, to prevent the Nationalists advancing on Constantinople, which she believes England has dominated. Any direct attack on her own narrower interests is another matter, but cooperation with the British or the Greeks she is not prepared to permit.

### France Is Pacific

This kind of bargain indeed seems to allege that France is not pacific. The truth is, in spite of all that can be urged to the contrary, that France is becoming more and more pacific, especially in the East.

But there is another form of the offer. It is represented that England is prepared voluntarily to sign a military alliance with France binding herself to come to the aid of France in the event of German aggression. Apparently there would be no conditions in the shape of reciprocal aid to be given to England in the East. The alliance would be a simple act of justice. It would be remembered that during the peace negotiations a military pact promising security for France was entered into, both by England and America. The British Parliament ratified the pact. America failed to do so. Accordingly the British ratification, which was made contingent on the American ratification, fell to the ground. France has always felt that she has been cheated over this pact. It is the cause of a good deal of the friction between France and England. As Andrew Tardieu points out in his book, France was induced to renounce her policy of permanently dismembering the Rhineland and thus controlling German militarism on the promise of this threefold military alliance. Once the treaty was signed the alliance was abandoned.

Therefore it is said that it would be a mere matter of fairness and honesty to make the pact operative, whether America joins or not. This would appear to be a welcome and excellent solution. France would have a sense of security and would therefore be able to modify her policy. The pact would, it is contended, make for peace and better feeling in Europe. America and the Alliance

But there is a further point that arises and that has been particularly emphasized by the "Matin," which is especially mindful of the American viewpoint. While welcoming an alliance which should be based upon absolute equality between France and England, the journal demands that America should be a party to the alliance. She should sign the pact as she did during the peace-making. An alliance of two cannot replace a pact of three. The true preoccupation—one may even say objection—of the "Matin" is revealed in these words: "It would not possess a real value if it was not at least concluded with the firm support and warm encouragement of the third partner, and if it could give to anybody the suspicion that it might separate the cause of France from the cause of the United States and range some day in different camps the two greatest democracies of the universe."

It is obvious that the idea of a possible eventual misunderstanding between England and America exists in some French minds, and France would not like to find herself committed to England and against America. Such a possibility is remote and incredible, but it nevertheless must have a certain bearing upon the proposed Franco-British alliance. The recent visit of the Japanese Crown Prince and the projected renewal of an Anglo-Japanese treaty only serves to reinforce this misgiving, for in no circumstances would France run the risk of appearing to be in a different camp from that of America.

In spite of all this it is inevitable that this question of Franco-British relations, probably the most important of all European questions, shall be really settled in one sense or the other at no distant date.

THE PARIS correspondent of the "Journal," Geneva, appeared to be afraid that the French bill abolishing the free zones without ado was going to be carried in both chambers, thus committing what the Swiss Federal Council, in its last note, called "an act of violation of the law of nations." But the Swiss relied on the arguments of the Swiss League of Nations Association, to which many prominent experts are belonging, in favor of Switzerland's right to submit the affair, with or without France's consent, to the League of Nations Council and even Assembly.

That French public opinion has not failed favorably to influence the French Government may be gathered from the welcome news that the Paris Cabinet had just changed its standpoint and declared its readiness to open fresh negotiations with Switzerland on the subject. Arbitration is thus for the moment avoided.

## NEW SWISS PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—On May 22 the Swiss people were called upon to vote in connection with a referendum concerning the insertion into the Federal Constitution of a new article relative to the traffic of motor cars and cycles and aerial navigation. The voting was very small. The right to legislate on aerial matters was accorded the Confederation by 207,000 against 125,000 and by 20½ cantons against 1½, namely Grisons and Inner Rhodes. The right to legislate federally on cycle and automobile traffic was also adopted by 203,000 against 125,000, Grisons and Inner Rhodes being here

## NEW SWISS PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

Note to France Proposing Settlement of the Upper Savoy "Free Zone" Dispute Finding Favor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—In the conflict over the "free zones" of Upper Savoy, which has been going on for the last two years between France and Switzerland, the situation has changed. A number of Swiss citizens, as well as the state council of the Canton of Geneva, which Savoy is principally interested in the solution of the problem, have variously suggested that the latter be submitted to arbitration. As for the federal council, it has long hesitated officially to propose arbitration, because it hoped for an ultimate peaceful settlement as between the two interested parties themselves.

However, the overbearing French note mentioned in a former article in The Christian Science Monitor induced the Swiss Government to put forward a formal request for arbitration, emphasizing in its note to France that it behooves friendly parties with a long record of intimacy, such as has been prevailing between the two countries in question, to call in the good services of third parties in cases of disagreement with regard to satisfactory solutions of differences. The conclusion of the note ran thus:

### Conflict Arbitrable

"The Federal Council believes this conflict to be arbitrable, and should feel happy if the French Government could adopt this peaceful method."

This proposal, it is believed, will force France to take an unmistakable attitude, i.e., to show if she, who is generally considered to be an upholder of right and justice, will prove so in this conflict with a weak state. The present conflict is twofold: one of interests, there being disagreement as to the future legal status of the present free zones; and one of jurisdictional interpretation, France maintaining the Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles had abolished the free zones automatically, while Switzerland is of opinion that they cannot be regarded as abolished before the coming about of the amicable agreement provided for in the said article as to a new settlement.

Part of French public opinion was, and is, siding with Switzerland, who is doubtless in the right with its demand for arbitration. For instance, Ferdinand Buisson's influential League for the Defense of Human Rights protested long ago against the French Government's arbitrariness and demanded that the conflict be submitted to the League of Nations. So, now, does the French League of Nations Society, which is presided over by Léon Bourgeois. The same holds good for the recent Paris congress of the French peace societies. Big Paris dailies like the "Journal des Débats" and the "Petit Parisien" have been warring the French Government against dealing lightly with the rights of a small nation.

### French Opinion Just

The Paris correspondent of the "Journal," Geneva, appeared to be afraid that the French bill abolishing the free zones without ado was going to be carried in both chambers, thus committing what the Swiss Federal Council, in its last note, called "an act of violation of the law of nations." But the Swiss relied on the arguments of the Swiss League of Nations Association, to which many prominent experts are belonging, in favor of Switzerland's right to submit the affair, with or without France's consent, to the League of Nations Council and even Assembly.

That French public opinion has not failed favorably to influence the French Government may be gathered from the welcome news that the Paris Cabinet had just changed its standpoint and declared its readiness to open fresh negotiations with Switzerland on the subject. Arbitration is thus for the moment avoided.

## NEW SWISS ROAD AND AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—On May 22 the Swiss people were called upon to vote in connection with a referendum concerning the insertion into the Federal Constitution of a new article relative to the traffic of motor cars and cycles and aerial navigation. The voting was very small. The right to legislate on aerial matters was accorded the Confederation by 207,000 against 125,000 and by 20½ cantons against 1½, namely Grisons and Inner Rhodes. The right to legislate federally on cycle and automobile traffic was also adopted by 203,000 against 125,000, Grisons and Inner Rhodes being here

supported by Fribourg, Lucerne, Obwalden, and Nidwalden Zug and Valais making a majority of 15½ against 4½.

The article previously in force merely provided that the Confederation should have supervision of roads and bridges in so far as it was interested, and since the article in question was framed in 1874 it did not foresee the necessity for catering for motor cars and aerial flight. The text of the addition runs as follows:

"The Confederation may issue decrees concerning automobiles and cycles. The cantons retain the right to limit or forbid such traffic: the Confederation may, however, declare entirely or partially open, certain routes necessary as main arteries. The use of the roads in the service of the Confederation is reserved. Legislation on aerial navigation is a matter for the Confederation."

As regards the last paragraph it was not expected that there would be much opposition but as regards automobiles and cycles their circulation had been regulated by cantonal by-laws, while there also existed an inter-cantonal agreement to which four cantons refused to adhere, this giving rise to considerable inequality in treatment as between the Swiss of different cantons. The proposed law will not interfere with cantonal authority except as regards main routes and the services of the Confederation, the intention being to permit the federal postal automobile services to be properly exploited, and to prevent a national main road from being cut by the will of a single canton.

## TRADING FACTOR IN NORTHERN AFRICA

Mrs. Rosita Forbes Describes the Senussi, in Libyan Desert, as a Pro-British Mercantile People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Rosita Forbes, who has spoken and written much of her expeditions into the heart of the Senussi, in the Libyan Desert, recently lectured in London on the Senussi as a factor in North African development. Great receptions were accorded Mrs. Forbes by both the Central Asian Society and the Royal Geographical Society. The speaker first traced the rise and spread of the Senussi movement, in the endeavor of its founder, Sidi Muhammad ben Ali Senussi, to return to the theocracy of Muhammad's days.

The third leader of the movement, who came into power in 1902, was the famous Sayed Ahmed es Senussi, who was won over by Enver Pasha to help the Turks in their conflict with the Italians in Cyrenaica and Tripoli, and later was induced by Turkish and German agents to invade western Egypt. At no time, however, Mrs. Forbes declared, was Sayed Ahmed anti-British.

Mrs. Forbes pointed out that the Senussi leader knew that Great Britain had no interest to serve in Libya. Moreover, she facilitated his trade with Egypt, a point most essential to the welfare of the Bedouin, for the Cyrenaican ports were already closed to them by the Italians. Bribed by Germany, Sayed Ahmed's most trusted counselors built upon his nationalism and his superstitions. Sayed Ahmed's defeat and his final flight to Turkey are matters of history, but it is worthy of note that not all the Senussi leaders had favored his invasion of Egypt. Among those who objected was Sidi Muhammad Idris, a cousin of Ahmed.

### Italians Agreed to Assist

In 1917 a dual agreement was drawn up between the British and Italian governments on the one side and Sidi Idris as the head of the Senussi confederation, on the other. By this agreement the Italian Government recognized the position of Sidi Idris in the interior of Cyrenaica and agreed to render him material assistance in arms, ammunition, equipment and

food. Trade between the interior and the ports was to be unrestricted.

In return, Sidi Idris made himself responsible for the maintenance of peace in the interior, but agreed to form no new posts. This agreement was ratified by Italy and the Senussi by the accord of Regima in November, 1919, and thus Cyrenaica has the chance of a prosperous future. Sidi Idris was given the hereditary title of Emir, with jurisdiction as "an independent ruler on behalf of Italy" over the oasis of Kufra, Jaghbub, Jalo, Ajula and Jedabia.

It is expected, Mrs. Forbes said, that a port will be built at Zuetina and that the trans-Saharan trade from Wadai and Darfur will pass through Kufra, Jalo and Jedabia. Such an agreement is believed to be based for its success on giving to Muhammad Idris a commanding position in the eyes of his followers and those who had seceded from him. As a military force, Mrs. Forbes said, the Senussi do not exist, but as a mercantile and political influence they rank among the most powerful in northern Africa. Kufra is the spider at the heart of the web of the trans-Saharan trade routes.

### Region Is Pro-British

Much might be done, the lecturer said, to develop the trade routes of the region. At the moment the sentiment of the confederation is entirely pro-British. They deprecate Sayed Ahmed's action in making war on England. The Senussi are typically merchants, and their livelihood depends upon their trade. Before the war all European stores and stuffs came direct by camel through Siwa, and the cost was infinitesimal compared to the freight and customs duties which must now be paid in Egyptian goods traveling by sea to Bengasi and thence inland.

Begun as an isolated religious confraternity, the Senussi brotherhood has expanded by way of mercantile and political influence into a dynasty entity, whose desire for civilization tends to force it along lines widely divergent from those contemplated by its founder. Surely it behooves England, the lecturer said, to keep on friendly terms with the Emir Idris, a neighbor who is paramount in Libya, whose sentiments are notably pro-British, and whose interests must always be bound up with the commercial prosperity of Egypt.

## CANADIAN CITY'S INVESTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, in a communication to the London city clerk, announces that the value of London's investment in public utilities is over \$7,500,000 and that the replacement value of these utilities is over \$10,000,000. This means that every citizen of London has about \$139 invested in city-owned utilities. No other city on the continent, Sir Adam says, has so large a per capita investment in community industries. He asserts that London has derived \$2,566,148 of tangible profits from its utilities investments and that the city's power and water plant, radial railway and lake port development, and the recently purchased property of the Ontario Niagara Company can be sold at a profit of \$3,000,000 to the city.

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## SPANISH PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Several Billion Pesetas Called For Under Great Scheme Which May Provide Government Control of the Railways

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The remarkable energy and initiative which have been displayed by Don Juan de la Cierva since he came to occupy the office of Minister of Public Works upon the reconstruction of the government a few weeks ago, have now culminated in his presentation to the Cortes of a bill for national reconstruction, which is beyond doubt the most extraordinary measure of its kind ever submitted to the Spanish Parliament.

Since the new government was formed, Mr. La Cierva, as was expected, has been the dominating figure, no other member of the Cabinet attracting more than momentary notice in these days, while every word and movement of the Minister, who quite clearly is and intends to be more and more the most powerful force in the government while it is conducted on anything like the existing system, are attended with the most acute curiosity on the part of politicians and the public in general. His every public utterance is reported word for word in the newspapers, while at the same time the ante-rooms of his official department are crowded continually by representatives of municipalities, chambers of commerce, and numerous other entities, supplicating benefits and necessities for which they have long pleaded in vain.

It has, however, been sufficiently appreciated that, despite this various other preoccupations, the railroad question is inevitably the one with which Mr. La Cierva has most seriously to grapple, partly because of the urgency of the matter and partly because of the formidable stand he took against the propositions of the last government, refusing to agree to the proposed concessions of increased rates to the railroad companies while the systems and management remained in their present condition. As it is clear that whatever the fault may be, the railways of Spain cannot continue as they are, their deplorable inefficiency being made more and more manifest every day, some scheme must inevitably and speedily be brought forward to make a change and insure the systems being brought up to date, or as much so as is possible in the circumstances, providing them with new rolling stock and other materials and insuring their being worked on a satisfactory economic basis.

Far-reaching Scheme

During recent weeks it was known that the Minister of Public Works was closely engaged on this big problem, and it also became known that it was his intention to associate with his proposed solution a comprehensive scheme for national reconstruction in other directions. Few, however, were prepared for the enormous propositions which, in a most impressive speech, he laid before the Congress, these propositions being definitely formulated and officially presented as a parliamentary bill. He asks for 7,000,000,000 pesetas. Apart from what his railway proposals may cost he asks for the sum of 648,000,000 pesetas for the construction of roads and bridges, 493,000,000 pesetas for the repair of roads, 157,000,000 pesetas for secondary or district roads, 900,000,000 pesetas for hydraulic works, and 60,000,000 pesetas for light-houses and auxiliary constructions. In another direction he asks for 110,000,000 pesetas for agricultural establishments, and schools of agriculture and machinery, and 100,000,000 pesetas for forestal hydrological works and re-forestation schemes. He calls for a public loan to be issued, perpetual or redeemable, for the total sum required to carry these proposals into execution.

After the first flush of astonishment and wonder on the part of the press and public, coupled with a certain anticipatory satisfaction at the idea that Spain was going to be brought right up to date, a measure of skepticism quickly supervened, and it was pointed out that though they were not on such a grandiose scale as this, other ministers of public works before Mr. La Cierva, such as Mr. Alba, Mr. Gasset, Mr. Cambó and Mr. Calderón, had produced fine schemes for national reconstruction, but that after a considerable expenditure had been incurred on printing the same, no money was forthcoming, and they remained schemes and nothing more. But in reply Mr. La Cierva is optimistic. He says, with some obvious reason, that circumstances were never before the same as they are now, never before so overwhelmingly urgent, never before was reconstruction a question of the very life of the country and nothing less. And at the same time he says the money can be, and must be, found.

Spain's Economic Crisis

In the preamble to his bill Mr. La Cierva says: "Spain is suffering today from an intense economic crisis. A large part of its industrial system is paralyzed; its coal and lead mines are obliged to work short time, and many of them are of necessity closed. The railway service needs complete reorganization, being unable to satisfy the demands of national economy, but to accomplish such reorganization effectively it will be necessary to spend enormous sums of money, while even when such improvements are effected Spain will still remain with less than half the railways that she needs. The immense

sacrifices that have been made by the state for the construction of highroads are threatened with being rendered useless because the repair of these same roads is indefinitely postponed, and the state of preservation of those that are still usable is so deficient that their destruction must supervene within a short space of time."

In the course of the long and impressive speech with which Mr. La Cierva delivered the bill to the Congress he said that the government had considered that the presentation of their proposals for dealing with the national requirements could not be delayed any further, and that the present grave economic crisis demanded a plan of public works which would open up a wide field to labor. The proposals were now presented and they represented a conjunctive effort which was within the understanding of all. They did not bring partial solutions to the Cortes; it was considered better to produce the whole together. Although there had been some skepticism, he had only come to ask for that which he considered could not be postponed if Spain was to be what she ought to be. Not a moment could be lost in giving expansion to Spanish economy, so that Spain might count with such means of communication and possess all the elements that other peoples possessed the deficit in their budget being also taken into account in setting out upon those problems of prosperity.

Poor Railway Facilities

This affair was not one of party politics; it was national and the government expressed its views and its proposals. There could be no more postponement of the question of the transport. The services were perturbed; the economic situation of the companies was bad; the protests of the people were continuous. While this question remained unsettled, it was useless to talk about the prosperity of the country; the arteries of national life were not working.

This was a problem of all times and of the whole world. Nations with foresight had striven to arrange their railway services in such manner as to help their prosperity, but even in the case of such nations railway crises in the past were great and inevitable, as had been seen at frequent intervals. Since the war such crises had been greatly aggravated, and if Spain wished to develop herself economically she must set about this problem. She did not possess the necessary railways. She had only 15,000 kilometers, while France had 60,000, and Italy, with less territory, had double what Spain possessed. Those countries were able to supply their needs, but in Spain the national necessities were not served.

Lines Without Money

The companies were in a difficult situation and could not effect any improvements. Many of them were without means, and for that reason could not respond to their obligations. The increase in the cost of labor and materials amounted to an enormous sum, which, even with increased traffic and rates brought it about that their income was insufficient to enable them to improve their services. An increase of rates had been authorized by the government, and since then large sums had been advanced for the acquisition of motive power and the payment of wages, and it had been announced that the government would assist with further sums for the improvement of the lines. Thus large sums of money were now being advanced in order that the railway companies might fulfill their duties.

The government had striven to settle the problem; it had discussed various possible solutions and had conferred with the companies with the object of arriving at a satisfactory agreement between them and the state. A solution had been proposed, but the companies protested against the scheme, submitting that only by agreement with the state would they modify their contracts. The matter, however, was one of supreme public interest, and on this basis the government acted, and the companies were now awaiting the decisions of their juntas upon the proposal that the government had submitted to them.

Possible Nationalization

He had told the companies that the state did not wish to trample upon any rights, but that they could not consent to favor any private interests at the cost of the public interest. The government would favor the companies so far as it might be possible, but that they must understand that if they, the companies, could not fulfill their contracts, they must come into the hands of the state. That was the spirit in which the negotiations had been conducted.

They had abandoned the idea that railways could be regarded as a private industry. They were joined to the national life, and it was clear that nationalization was the only way in which the public interest could be properly served.

In this way Mr. La Cierva gave the first intimation, long awaited, of the line that negotiations with the railway companies were taking. There had been an idea that on entering the government the new minister might capitulate to some extent to the big interests, and it now seemed that at all events that was not being done. He proceeded further to state the intentions of the government upon the railway question, and in the course of the remainder of his address elucidated some of the other points of his scheme for national reconstruction.

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## THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JULY

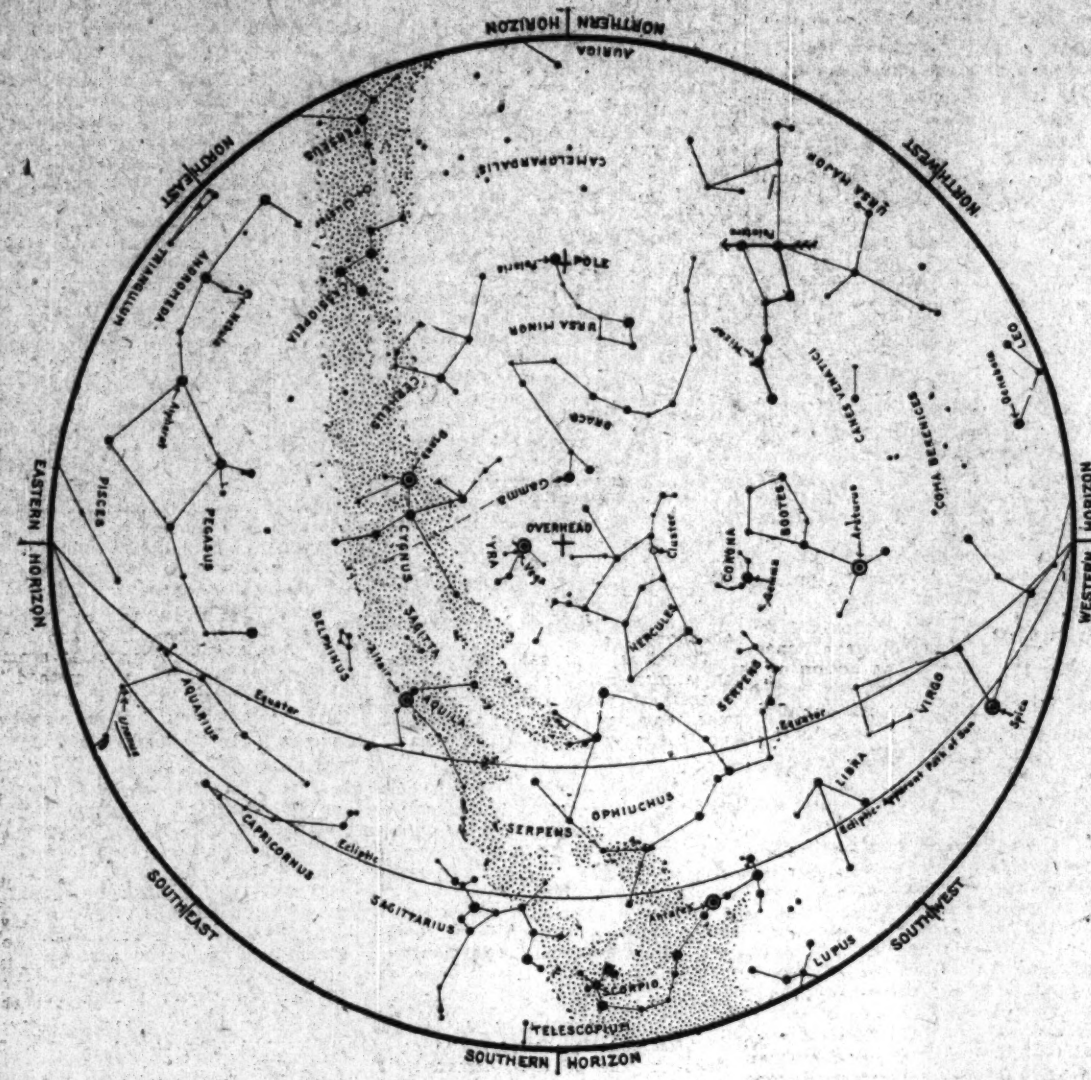
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruce Gold Medal for 1921 has been awarded to Henri Alexandre Deslandres, director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Meudon, France. This is the sixteenth award of the Bruce medal since 1897, when Catherine Wolf Bruce of New York endowed a fund for this purpose under the care of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. The

solar atmosphere, as revealed by the radiations from calcium, as well as by the red line in the solar spectrum produced by hydrogen. The photographs show great complexity in the movements of the solar atmosphere, of such intricacy that a single photograph frequently requires more than 1000 measures to extract all that has been recorded. Mighty vortices are revealed in the solar envelope, bearing a most interesting relation to sunspots. From his observations Deslandres has sketched a picture comparing solar with terrestrial atmospheric phenomena. Though by no means complete, it

orange rays in the west! Above Arcturus the Northern Crown with the star Gemma commands our admiration. Leo has nearly set and Virgo is fast disappearing bearing away Spica, which earlier adorned the southern sky. East of the zenith Cygnus or the Northern Cross lies in the Milky Way. Though on its side it presents a very good configuration of a cross.

Following along the galaxy toward the south, we pass Delphinus, Sagitta, and Aquila before coming to the huge form of Ophiuchus. The striking constellation low in the south and



The June evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear July 7 at 11 p. m., July 22 at 10 p. m., August 7 at 9 a. m., and August 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

medal is given for "distinguished services to astronomy," and is granted only to men of great eminence. The award is international in character, and unique in the method employed for the selection of the medalist, for when one is to be chosen, the secretary of the society writes to six of the great observatories of the world, asking each director to name three astronomers worthy of the honor. From these nominations the selection is made. Thus, the recipient of the Bruce medal is sure to be an astronomer of world-wide reputation.

The present medalist is no exception, being one of seven recipients who have attained eminence in the field of astrophysics. Moreover, for the second time the medal has been given to a pioneer in solar astrophysics, of the Mt. Wilson Observatory and medalist of 1916, has been an investigator of the constitution and physical condition of the sun.

The powerful instrument of his researches has been the spectroscopic, that means by which such notable progress has been made in the knowledge of the heavenly bodies. His early contributions in spectroscopy led to his selection in 1891 by Admiral Mouchez to organize the work of the so-called "new astronomy" in the Paris Observatory, which previously had confined its activities to the old line of observing the positions and motions of celestial objects. He conceived independently the idea of the spectroheliograph, which was, however, first constructed and successfully employed by Hale in the photography of the solar prominences, the calcium clouds, and other solar details. He devised an instrument which he called the "spectrographic-velocity recorder." With it the movements of the solar clouds away or toward the observer are registered. The interpretation of such records of the forms and motions of the solar clouds is the key to an understanding of the constitution and circulation of the solar atmosphere.

Appointed as assistant astronomer at Meudon in 1898, he eventually became director in 1907. With aid from the French Government he constructed more powerful apparatus, which furnished beautiful photographs of the sun, taken at different levels of the

affords a basis for further investigation something like a bow, is the "Scorpion." The bright reddish star is Antares, one of the giants in stellar circles. East of Scorpion is Sagittarius, while west we have Libra. Milton, apparently to describe a comprehensive view of the heavens through six signs of the zodiac, uses the following words:

The reference may be to Aries, the Ram with the fleece, but we cannot help thinking of the Great Nebula in Andromeda, which is surely a feecy star. The position of the nebula is shown on the map in the northeast. Without a telescope, a keen eye, under favorable conditions, can detect it as a hazy star, which becomes much better outlined when viewed even with a field glass. The Great Square of Pegasus, to which Andromeda lends the star Alpherat, looms magnificently in the east. Looking northward we see the Guardians above the pole, surrounded by the Dragon, whose gleaming eyes gaze toward Hercules. On either side of the pole Ursa Major and Cassiopeia are now stationed.

The planet Mercury may be best seen during the last few days of the month, when it will be a morning star, appearing about an hour above the eastern horizon south of the rising sun. Venus reaches its greatest elongation west of the sun on July 1, and will at that time rise more than two hours earlier than the sun. On July 2 it will be quite near the moon. About the middle of the month it will pass to the northward of the star Aldebaran. Jupiter and Saturn are still conspicuous evening stars. The two are drawing more closely together. The other planets are too

from eastern point of Libra to the feecy star that bears Andromeda far off Atlantic seas Beyond the horizon.

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On July 4 the earth will be in apogee or farthest from the sun, being then 3,000,000 miles more distant than it was last January, when it was in perihelion or nearest to the sun.

## MANY NEW MASONIC LODGES FOR ENGLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A special notice has been issued by the board of general purposes of the United Grand Lodge to the following effect: "The board is constrained by recent occurrences to impress once more on the craft generally the extreme undesirability of all efforts to turn Free Masonry to professional advancement or personal profit. It again expresses the most earnest hope that brethren will do their utmost to stamp out all attempts contrary to Masonic fundamentals and traditions; and it deprecates every effort to advertise to the world Masonic functions of any kind with a view to attract public attention, a due reserve on such matters being incumbent upon all. It is to be added that the grand master regards with disapprobation attempts to assist by public announcement or advertisement the promotion of petitions to the grand-master for the grant of a warrant for a new lodge, a course of action which, when brought to his notice, will receive serious consideration."

During the past three months warrants have been granted for 26 new lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, all, with one exception, being for London and the provinces. The exception is for the new Ormond-Les Lodge at Rangoon.

No less a sum than £75,914-odd was collected at the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls recently held under the presidency of John Thornhill Morland, the provincial grand master for Berkshire. Since the inauguration of this institution in 1788, 3668 girls have been recipients of its benefits; 811 children are now on the books, of whom 335 are residents in the two schools at Clapham Junction and Weybridge, the remainder receiving out-of-school benefits. The actual assured income of the institution is £17,995, while the estimated annual expenditure is over £65,000.

As a large number of the members of the Australian cricket team now visiting England are members of the Masonic order, arrangements are being made to entertain them by the lodges in the centers visited by them.

The calendar for the Province of South Wales (eastern division) which has just been issued shows the extraordinary progress which has been made by the 33 lodges in this provincial jurisdiction during the last year in particular and the four preceding years in general. During the last 12 months each of the lodges reported an increased membership, varying in number from two to 40, this latter figure being claimed by the Tennant Lodge, No. 1922, Cardiff. In 1915 the membership of the Province stood at 3430, and the total net increase during the following four years was no less than 1432.

**UNION PRESENTS DEMANDS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Australian Workers Union, the largest union in the State, acting on behalf of its agricultural branch, has served its demands on fruit growers, canners and packers, which calls for a wage for general adult labor of £6 weekly. Skilled workers, pruners, grafters, butlers and coolies are asked at £3 per week, with "keep" in each case. Hours are to be 40 weekly, with no work on Saturday afternoon. Traveling expenses to and from the job are to be paid by the employer.

## INTELLECTUAL CLASS IN AUSTRIA COMBINES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Just as in England, France and Germany, an association of intellectual workers has been organized in Austria and has already attained a large membership. The association is in close relations with similar bodies in other European countries and at the present moment negotiations are going on for the holding of an international congress of intellectual workers in Vienna next year. The Austrian organization was only started a few months ago. Today it includes 230 bodies of professional workers with a total of 366,000 members. The president of the association is Hofrat Dopich, the present rector of the University of Vienna. The members include lawyers, doctors, architects, artists, authors, journalists, college professors, school teachers, pensioned army and navy officers and government officials, bank clerks and civil servants, bookkeepers and other employees in private businesses.

One of the most important actions inaugurated by the Austrian association, was the intervention with the Reparation Commission for the placing of Austrian professional workers in corresponding positions in foreign countries. Negotiations were begun by transferring the underpaid superfluous workers in Austria to places abroad, where they would have the possibility of earning a livelihood. The association has also warmly supported the demands of various professional classes in Austria for increased salaries.

But practical assistance has also been given by the association in procuring and distributing clothing and shoes, milk for children, provisions and other necessities. Much of this help was made possible by gifts from abroad, but it is now proposed to replace this by a system of self-help, organized on the basis of cooperative societies. Settlements are also being planned. In these there will be common kitchens run by wives and daughters of the members, sewing rooms and laundries. Then there will be reading rooms and libraries, also lecture courses. It is also proposed to have special performances in the theaters, as those workers are utterly unable to pay the present high prices of theater tickets.

The greatest aim of the association is the creation of an "international," which is highly necessary in view of the diminishing value of intellectual pursuits. It is believed that only through international solidarity can the want prevailing among many classes of the intellectual workers be removed. The Vienna Central Council of the association has approached the League of Nations in this matter and has been informed that the League would welcome an exchange of opinion from the various countries.

**CARMEN ASK SHORTER HOURS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A working day of six hours, with increased wages is the latest demand of five local unions of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in Toronto. The officials claim that the demand for a shorter working day is made simply and solely to help out the unemployment situation. At present the men are earning from 62 to 85 cents an hour. The latest demand is for 90 cents an hour.

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## SENATORS DELAY PEACE RESOLUTION

Measure, After Being Adopted in House by Vote of 263 to 59, Is Attacked by Democrats—Administration Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The peace resolution was held up in the United States Senate yesterday afternoon because of vigorous assaults against the measure launched by the Democratic leaders, who took advantage of the calling up of the conference report to castigate the Harding Administration for its alleged failure to develop an American foreign policy or to make progress in the settlement of the post-war problems in the four months that have elapsed since March 4. Consideration of the measure will be renewed this morning.

Earlier in the day, the House of Representatives passed the resolution by a vote of 263 to 59, one lone Republican, Patrick H. Kelly, of Michigan, joining with the Democratic opponents of the Republican peace methods.

Following the calling up of the measure in the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, took the floor to assail the Administration's policy.

### Long Delay Claimed

"The Republican Party has consumed four months of time in passing this resolution," said the Nebraska Senator, "and the Administration is no further along in the framing of a foreign policy than it was on March 4, when it came into power. Why was there such delay in passing this measure, if any importance was attached to it? I am constrained to believe that the delay was to give the Administration time to make up its mind."

"Now we see the result of the proverbial labor of the mountain, this resolution, which does not advance or help in any way the framing of a real policy. Nor does it attempt to settle any of the problems which resulted from the failure to ratify the Treaty of Versailles."

"On March 4, the President should have taken steps either to secure the ratification of the Versailles Treaty in some form or to negotiate a new treaty with the former powers. This was incumbent on the Administration."

Senator Hitchcock added that there was so much confusion and division in the Republican Party with regard to foreign policy that it was next to impossible to pursue any clear-cut line without danger of causing dissension in the party in power. This, he said, was responsible for the delays on the resolution and the failure to make real progress. Uncertainty on the part of other countries as to what this government is going to do eventually by way of cooperation is responsible for the present condition of the world, which the Senator said, "is going from bad to worse."

### Rights Safeguarded

Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, author of the original resolution, was called upon by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, to explain the clause of the resolution which reserves to the United States all rights with regard to property taken from Germany of German nationals during the war. Senator Walsh said the resolution went further than Congress could legitimately go.

Senator Knox admitted that the resolution was framed so that it left no loopholes for legal claim to property by Germany, but added that this meant the United States itself must decide what property would be given back. "It will eliminate the possibility of diplomatic disputes, and permit the United States to deal fairly with Germany," Senator Knox said.

Before the peace resolution came up, Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, attacked another phase of the Administration's policy. He said he was strongly opposed to the powers which the Finance bill proposes to give the Treasury for the liquidation and settlement of the foreign loans. On the other hand, John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, sustained the Treasury request, declaring that discretionary powers were necessary in dealing with a question so complicated and of such magnitude.

### Attacked by Democrats

The resolution was attacked sharply by Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia, the ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

While opposing the resolution, Mr. Flood admitted it was an improvement on its predecessors. "This resolution is fundamentally wrong from a constitutional standpoint," he said. "It invades the treaty-making prerogatives of the Executive. Congress has no right to make peace, and has so recognized this for more than a hundred years."

"This resolution is in better form than any of its predecessors, as it makes an effort to protect the rights of this government and of American nationals. If the resolution has any efficacy at all it will do that. It contains no apology to Germany for declaring war. I am glad that the House has saved Congress and the country from repudiating this war. On two occasions the Republican members of Congress voted for repudiation of the war and humiliation followed. The vote of President Woodrow Wilson saved the country from this humiliation. Senator Knox says that the present resolution repeals the war declaration in effect. I do not believe

that this resolution will accomplish what it sets out to do. It will merely complicate an already difficult situation."

Henry Allen Cooper (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, after reading from the new section in the resolution, asked the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Stephen G. Porter, "whether that language, 'seizures,' or any other phraseology in this amendment, if enacted into law, would confirm the sale of the many millions of Alien property by A. Mitchell Palmer at private sale, or does it simply relate to seizure alone?"

"This confirmation is limited to the United States," Mr. Porter replied. "It does not extend to our nationals. There is quite a distinction between a seizure and a sale. We propose to confirm the sale of the property, not the seizure of it. We are not sure it might confirm sales that are alleged to have been fraudulent. A seizure of property is by the United States Government, and we merely confirm that act. A seizure may be perfectly legal, as our seizures were, while a sale of the seized property might be illegal. All through the drafting of this legislation we kept that point to the front, and I feel certain that there is nothing in this resolution that will confirm, either directly or indirectly, any fraudulent sales. If there were any."

Mr. Cooper said the alien property custodian submitted a brief to the Foreign Affairs Committee with the language "and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, seizures and sales imposed are hereby ratified, confirmed and maintained," and other provisions. He said his constituents had complained of Mr. Palmer's interpretation of the law and declared the former Attorney General was reported to have been an officer in the company purchasing property.

## SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION ENDS

Resolutions Urge Recognition of "Irish Republic" and Offer Congratulations to Soviets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—The closing session of the Socialist Party convention devoted largely to the adoption of resolutions, chief of which were the following:

Condemnation of the British administration in Ireland, and a plea to American working men to insist that the United States recognize the "Republic of Ireland."

Congratulations to the Soviet Government of Russia upon the maintenance of its power.

Protest against the massacre of Jews and against anti-Semitic propaganda.

The convention authorized the dispatch of letters to President Harding and the Attorney General urging the immediate release of Eugene V. Debs and other political prisoners.

A resolution was adopted urging that government employees receive pay equal to or better than that given those doing similar work in private enterprise.

Mrs. W. A. Atkinson, chairman of the Detroit branch of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, and wife of the chaplain of the thirty-second army division, received an ovation in the convention when she told of the work her organization was doing for world peace.

In its resolution of sympathy for Soviet Russia the convention said: "If, in face of armed invasion and civil war, harsh measures have been used by the Soviet Government, criticism of such acts comes with ill grace from those who, in the United States, with no such conditions to excuse them, have instigated mob violence against the spokesmen of radical ideas, have applauded the lynching of Labor organizers and have imprisoned hundreds of men and women for expression of opinion."

## FUNDS ATTACHED FOR SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—An order attaching the funds of the Banco Español del Rio de la Plata of Argentina, now in the Hanover National Bank here in sufficient amount to insure the payment of \$400,000 due the United States Government, was granted yesterday by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court, upon application of A. D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. The money was due on part payment on the sale of the steamship Hamlin to Manuel Allende of France, who bought it for \$1,015,000 and gave in payment seven notes guaranteed by the Banco Español del Rio de la Plata. It is said that two of these notes, amounting to \$400,000, became due and went to protest.

Mr. Lasker will return to New York next Wednesday to confer with ship operators and owners in relation to the Shipping Board's reorganization plans.

### TEXTILE INQUIRY DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Thomas F. McMahon, acting president of the United Textile Workers, said yesterday that Labor would seek a congressional investigation of conditions in southern textile districts and that plans would be pushed for strikes in all southern mills that had reduced wages 25 per cent or more. Labor charges that inordinate wage reductions have placed heavy burdens on many families. There are strikes in some of the mills now.

## LIMITATION OF ALIEN RESIDENCE

One of the Features of a Program of Legislation Proposed on Immigration—Safeguards for the Industrial Interests

Preceding articles on this subject were published on June 23 and June 26.

III  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In two preceding papers an effort has been made to warn citizens against accepting, without inquiry, the conclusions of others in regard to immigration, and to advise such persons of fallacies which have worked some mischief to the United States. I now propose to offer a brief program for the regulation of immigrants and resident aliens," says D. Channoy Brewer, president of the North American League for Immigrants. "In doing this, I think it wise, in spite of large opportunity for observation, to point out that the scheme is offered as tentative only."

"It must be apparent to every one that conditions are such that within the near future proper committees of Congress have got to take up the matter of regulation. It is very essential that they should remain open-minded until they have gone over available evidence and heard the arguments of those who view the proposition from different angles. It is equally desirable that any one who dares to offer an opinion in regard to this important legislation should be prepared to accept modification or enlargement of his outline."

### Legislation Proposed

"The program above adverted to entails:

- "1. Efficient inspection at the docks;

- "2. The safe transfer to destination of immigrants whose papers indicate that they expect to join friends or relatives at defined points;

- "3. The holding of all other immigrants in suitable quarters at ports of entry until they can be distributed to advantage to the community;

- "4. The registration of each immigrant and resident alien with a designated official, to whom the aforesaid alien shall thereafter make periodic reports;

- "5. The limitation of alien residence to a reasonable period within which time the alien may be naturalized, if he is able to comply with the requirements of carefully framed naturalization laws."

"It is my firm conviction that any federal statute which embodies the features thus suggested will absolutely safeguard the industrial interests of the country, providing employers of labor with all the workers that they need, and will greatly benefit the immigrant by curtailing exploitation."

### Inspection at the Docks

"As has been elsewhere intimated, the immigrant is not a colonist. He comes to this country to sell his labor, and there is no reason why the United States should not in humanity, and providing for all exceptional cases, handle this labor so that it and the American people may secure the largest benefit."

"1. To do this we must provide for inspection at the docks. Anyone who has listened to Mr. Wallis, Federal Commissioner of Immigration at New York, or other officials occupying similar positions, knows that a very large percentage of the immigrants who enter the country fail to meet the requirements of existing statutes. This, we are informed, is because of insufficient inspection. It is time that we awake to the fact that a paragonous Congress, in failing to provide inspectors and facilities for inspection, is burdening our industrial communities with costs that are unendurable. I am not stating the case too strongly when I say that a dollar spent for inspection at the gates of the country saves the people of the United States at least a thousand dollars."

### Immigration Stations

"2-3. It will probably be necessary in arranging for suitable inspection to add largely to the buildings provided as immigration stations. In planning for this, Congress should also arrange for clean and wholesome quarters in which the immigrant can be sheltered until dispatched to his destination, and for commodious barracks where those who are not joining friends, under suitable guaranty, may be detained until they can be distributed."

"The cost of this would be a mere bagatelle. Up to the present time the national legislature has levied a tax upon newcomers and has appropriated a part of the revenue to various purposes. It is time that all such funds should be used for the installation of machinery which will correct impossible conditions at the present hour. If they prove to be insufficient, then the head tax should be increased."

"4. The Immigration Bill, submitted to the Sixty-sixth Congress as H. R. 14461, and which bore the name of the chairman of the Congressional Committee on Immigration, provided for registration. For years the North American League for Immigrants has advocated such a measure. It is difficult to see how the American people can defer further systematic checking-up of every alien guest, whether a recent immigrant or a resident of long standing. This is demanded in the interest of public safety; the control and administration of their own affairs by Americans; and for many economic reasons."

### Citizenship Duties

"There is not the slightest need for our adopting the espionage system of Europe. On the other hand, it is unreasonable for us to permit millions of persons, a large proportion of whom are frankly out of touch with our customs and political traditions, to wander at will over the country. If we continue to do so, we shall but make our homeland offensive to earlier immigrants who have now become citizens."

"5. Last of all, if citizenship means anything, it is time that we differentiated between the rights of those who have the franchise, and that part of our alien population which lives in our midst without loyalty to our flag, discharged of the responsibility which rests upon Americans—and unaccountable to any one."

"I know of no better way of doing this than by curtailing the period during which such persons may reside in this country."

"Among the millions who visit us every decade there are hundreds of thousands of individuals who, if rightly handled, will develop a love and affection for our institutions. Most of such persons have something to give in return for that which they receive. Officials who have the oversight of aliens should be required to utilize that part of our cumbersome school machinery which works so that these well-disposed persons, after being properly informed, can be naturalized. I think of no reason why immigrants who remain aliens, after a reasonable term of residence, should not return to their own countries."

"Those Americans who are so diffusive in their sympathies as to prefer internationalism to nationalism, must concede that this flotsam and jetsam is not even internationalistic in character. Those Americans who are nationalists and are alert to protect the republic against danger from without, ought to realize that a shiftless and alien population is superimposing itself upon the democracy."

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## FORDNEY TARIFF BILL CRITICIZED

Opposition Breaks Out in the Republican Ranks at Conference—Lumber and Dye Schedules Special Objects of Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the Fordney tariff bill broke out within the Republican ranks of the House at a conference of the majority members last night.

George M. Young, Representative from North Dakota, member of the Ways and Means Committee, led a sharp attack on the lumber and dye schedules, which are objectionable to a large following among the Republicans. Formal action with reference to the tariff was postponed until a further conference, but the discussion indicated that many amendments are likely to be added to the tariff measure when it comes up for consideration in the House next week.

Speaking in the House for the Democratic opposition, John N. Garner, Representative from Texas, minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, disclosed an alleged "joker" in the wool paragraph, which also was a subject of much criticism at the Republican conference.

A duty of 25 cents a pound is imposed upon wool in clean condition, but there is a proviso which applies to it a 35 per cent ad valorem. The result of this would be, he said, that when the wool market was down and the wool grower needed more protection, he really would get less protection than when it was higher.

### Burden on Necessities

Mr. Garner declared that if it was true that the bill would bring into the United States Treasury between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 it really meant "an additional cost to the consumers of the nation of at least \$2,000,000,000, and it will be observed that the larger portion of this burden will fall upon the actual necessities of life."

He declared that meant that every person would be compelled to contribute to the beneficiaries of these rates the sum of \$20 a year.

Mr. Garner declared that "there are many rates in this bill, based upon American valuation, that are absolutely prohibitive and I venture the prediction that the American business man who imports goods, the American manufacturer who exports goods, the American farmer and ranchman who depends in a large measure on foreign markets, and the American consumer in general will compel the repeal or the modification of this law within the life of this Congress."

### Comparison with Payne Law

Continuing his attack, Mr. Garner said: "The rates of this bill when considered in the light of American valuation are much higher than in any tariff bill passed by Congress since the Civil War. The Payne law had an average rate on taxed articles of 40 per cent and on all importations, including free and taxed, of 18 per cent. This bill, whose rates are based upon American valuation, will be much higher than the foregoing. I do not believe the American people contemplated any such additional burdens when they commissioned the Republicans to administer their affairs at the last election."

"Under the economic policy of this bill exports will be very materially restricted for the reason that we cannot export unless we import. There is no possible way by which the foreigner can purchase our surplus goods except to send us his goods in exchange for ours. He has no gold, he has no credit, he cannot pay in service."

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## DESIRE OF WORLD IS FOR PEACE ERA

Sir Auckland Geddes, in an Address to Graduates, Urges Education Against Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Even the most prosaic of thinkers today "dreams of an age in which war shall be no more," Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, said yesterday in an address to the graduating class of the University of Michigan. "But only the most optimistic," he added, "dream that the age is at its dawn."

"The optimists are probably wrong in the detail of time, but they are undoubtedly right: the age will come when war will be no more; when peace will reign all round this spinning globe, for the choice which lies before humanity is between a peace of reason and the peace of death."

On the "young recruits of the army of university men and women" such as those he addressed, he said, rests the great responsibility of aiding the less educated to grasp the great conception of peace "as the spiritual thing which it is." The university trained mind, he



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW CREDIT PLAN  
TO RESTORE TRADE

**Douglas Scheme in Great Britain.**  
It is claimed, would solve practically the Great Problem of Labor Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Two schemes for the revival of trade by the manipulation of credit have recently been placed before the public. The first, the Douglas scheme, which has received much notice in the press, seeks to use the existing financial system for the restoration of international trade. The Douglas scheme, on the other hand, which has appeared in the English weekly journal, *The New Age*, proposes remarkable innovations in financial policy, with the object of restoring internal, as well as external trade.

Major Douglas takes as his starting point the obvious truth that what is lacking in the commercial position today is the necessary means of bringing producer and consumer into contact. Productive power was never so great, and real demand never so insistent, yet this real demand cannot be translated into effective demand, owing to lack of purchasing power.

## Dramatic Treatment Needed

As an example of the working of the scheme, the details have been published of its application to the mining industry, an industry which certainly seems to stand in need of some drastic treatment. It proposes to set up a bank for the industry, to be called the producers' bank, which shall be affiliated with the clearing house. The shareholders shall consist of all persons engaged in the mining industry. The capital already invested in the mining properties shall be entitled to a fixed return of, say, 5 per cent, and, together with the fresh capital, shall continue to carry with it the ordinary privileges of capital administration, with the exception of price-fixing.

It will be seen from this that the scheme does not propose any confiscation, nor even buying-out, of the mine owners. All subsequent capital is to be subscribed jointly by the producers' bank and the owners in the ratio which total dividends bear to wages. As dividends are much smaller in amount than wages, the effect of this will be that the wage earners will gradually achieve a position of preponderance in the holding of capital and consequent control.

The most remarkable feature of the scheme is that relating to the fixing of prices. Providing that a large part of the energy of industry is devoted to increasing the power of future production as distinct from the part devoted to actual output, the scheme proposes that this fact shall be reflected in the prices of the products; so that price shall be only a fraction of cost, bearing to cost the same ratio that the total consumption of wealth bears to the total national production. The difference between the total cost incurred by the colliery owners is to be reimbursed by the government by means of Treasury notes, such notes being debited to the national credit account.

## Not a Subsidy

To refute the objection that this would be a subsidy, it is pointed out that the money would not be drawn from the exchequer, i.e., the taxpayer, but would be a fresh issue of credit. To the objection that it would cause "inflation," the answer is given that this cannot be, since an equivalent quantity of real value (in development and output) will have been produced before the credit is created.

The authors of the scheme make extensive claims on its behalf, and they certainly put forth an able case in support. They claim that the adoption of their proposals would practically solve the great problem of labor unrest, without any violent or forced change in existing administration arrangements. In the coal trade they assert that the former high rate of wages could be resumed at once, the former salaries and dividends could be kept up, and the price of domestic coal could be reduced to one-quarter of its present level. The existing ownerships and managements could be continued, thus repudiating the idea of attacks on private property.

At the same time, the miners' trade union would be enabled to become financial partners in the industry and joint partners in control. The strongest incentive to efficiency in the reduction of costs would be provided, and at the same time competition would be maintained as the mainspring of enterprise. No nationalization, no bureaucracy, and no political interference is involved. An end would be put to the mistaken antagonism of labor, capital, and the community, and a practical answer would be given to Bolshevism, Communism, and all other "Left" movements. The poor would tend to become rich, without requiring that the rich should become poor.

The promoters of the scheme further claim that no violent change would be necessary; all that would immediately occur, on the adoption of the scheme, would be the resumption of work by the miners, and a 75 per cent fall in the price of domestic coal. This example set by such a settlement would be quickly followed in other industries, and the industrial troubles of the day would quickly be settled.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady, July 11, 11.45, October 12.17, December 12.63, January 12.78, March 13.02. Spot quiet; middling 11.60.

## DIVIDENDS

Spanish River Pulp & Paper, quarterly of 1% on common and preferred, payable July 15.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, quarterly of 1% on common, payable August 31 to stock of August 20.

Bureau Pipe Line, \$3, payable August 1 to stock of July 15. This is a reduction of \$1 from amount paid three months ago.

United Smelting, Refining & Mining, quarterly of 87% cents, or 1%, on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal, quarterly of 2 1/2%, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

Barnard Corporation has deferred action on quarterly dividends on A and B shares due at this time. Quarterly distributions of 2 1/2% have been made on both of these issues for some time, the last payment being made April 30.

Hamilton Woolen, semi-annual of 1%, payable July 11 to stock of June 27.

American Ice, quarterly of 1%, placing the issue on a 5% per annum basis. During past year quarterly distributions of 1% were made, with an extra payment of 1%.

Federal Motor Truck, one-half of 1%, payable July 1 to stock of June 29. Previous dividend was a monthly distribution of 1% January 1.

Salt Creek Producers Association, quarterly of 5%, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

Hurley Machine, 50 cents on no par value common. This issue has been paying \$1 quarterly since October, 1919.

Manchester Traction, Light & Power, quarterly of 2%, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

Corn Products Refining, quarterly of 1% and extra of one-half of 1% on common, both payable July 30 to stock of July 5. Also quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 5.

NEW YORK MARKET  
TREND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—The trend in the stock market was irregular yesterday, declines being most numerous. The proposed tariff occasioned extensive selling. Industrials and specialties made gross declines of 2 to 12 points. Lower prices were recorded throughout the list except in the final hour. Mexican Petroleum was the outstanding feature of the day, that stock closing off 1 1/2 points. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 74,800 shares.

The close was heavy Atlantic Gulf 23, off 2; Great Northern preferred 63 1/2, off 1/2; Northern Pacific 71 1/2, off 1/2; Pan-American Petroleum 44, off 1/2; Union Pacific 117 1/2, off 1/2; International Paper 55, off 1/2; Chandler Motors 51, off 1/2; Anaconda 80 1/2, off 1/2.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	June 29, 1921	June 25, 1921	July 1, 1921
RESOURCES			
Coin and cts.	238,000	218,472	217,176
Settlement fund	497,234	490,441	492,780
Gold and silver	1,131,578	1,136,047	1,135,385
U.S. gov't bonds	2,461,981	2,450,458	2,471,986
U.S. bonds, etc.	162,537	169,517	167,808
U.S. reserves	2,638,488	2,620,906	2,609,501
Sec. by gov't war obligations	647,761	657,980	1,294,892
All other	1,125,801	1,066,982	1,290,352
Bank premises	31,461	32,438	320,086
U.S. bills on hand	1,803,163	1,793,451	2,095,279
U.S. bonds & mts	34,549	32,729	36,861
U.S. cts. of ind.			
1-yr. cts. (Fittman Act)	315,375	222,375	359,375
Other cts. of ind.	4,908	32,348	52,004
U.S. gov't bonds	2,640,496	2,643,408	2,573,519
Bank premises	24,645	24,717	12,658
5% red. fund			
F.R. notes	10,042	10,194	12,424
Gold and silver			
Unallocated items	806,438	804,106	792,945
All other resources	14,747	14,704	4,410
Total resources	5,242,041	5,115,828	6,198,457
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	102,184	102,177	94,894
Surplus fund	292,098	292,096	164,745
Res. for gov't war obligations			
Chit. tax	40,910	40,400	
Deposits	15,352	17,957	22,909
Mem. bank res. ac.	1,641,156	1,647,709	1,874,161
All other	29,230	31,581	62,478
Total deposits	1,685,798	1,697,247	1,959,645
F.R. notes in circ.	2,634,475	2,639,319	3,168,814
F.R. bank notes			
net liability	132,400	135,004	189,322
Def. avail. fund	418,214	417,928	891,410
All other liab.	22,054	21,717	40,017
Total liabilities	5,242,041	5,115,828	6,198,457
Ratio of res. to dep. and note liab. com.	60.8%	60.4%	42.8%
Ratio of gold res. to F.R. notes			
35% agmt. dep. liability	77.3%	76.8%	47.3%

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL DIVIDEND  
LONDON, England—The Anglo-American Oil Company directors have declared a final dividend of 3s. per share, free of income tax in the United Kingdom. This, with an interim dividend of 3s. per share, makes total dividend of 30 per cent for the year. Profit of the Anglo-American Oil Company for year 1920 was £2,931,883. Surplus fund shows a balance of £2,128,584.

CALIFORNIA OIL PRODUCTION  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—California's net oil production in the last calendar year increased 3,208,807 barrels over that for 1919, according to figures compiled for taxation purposes by the State Mining Bureau here. The figures show that 103,134,734 barrels of oil and more than 37,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas were produced in 1920 from an area of 94,567 proved acres.

BUSINESS AWAITS  
SELLING ATTENTION

**Readjustment of Various Factors**  
Usurps the Time Needed for Concentrated Merchandising Work to Bring Normal Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—So much time and attention is being devoted to readjusting the various factors in economic affairs that business is yet to feel the real impetus of concentrated and unrestricted constructive selling. Prices, especially in a buyers' market, are the final test, and every one has a responsibility in helping to establish a stable and fair level. Consumers are about as slow to do the things that will hasten lower prices as the seller is to grant them. In either case it is usually the force of circumstances that finally effects the adjustments. These forces are still at work, and prices are yielding reluctantly in many instances, but they are yielding, as the developments of each week show.

Leaders in some lines have claimed that a reduction in prices will not restore normal business, which under certain conditions and taken alone is conceded to be true, but almost invariably when prices are marked down there comes with it the statement that the reductions are expected to stimulate business. Usually better sales result if other things are equal, although there are exceptions, but these come from some previous abnormal condition in that particular line caused by artificial interference with natural conditions.

One of the essential industries that has been slow to move its prices to lower ground is the steel business; but now comes the report that all indications point to changes in the price schedules and wages of the United States Steel Corporation. Some of the independent companies have been underselling the larger organization but now there appear to be signs that the big concern is going after business in one of the most effective ways and that is by reducing prices.

Building Funds Mobilizing  
Attention is being more closely focused upon the general building shortage and the pressure of higher and higher rents is forcing the various factors into definite lines of organization that promise to provide more funds for construction purposes that will be the more ample the more reasonable the prices for steel and other building materials.

Probably no other one movement will contribute as much to the restoration of normal conditions in the United States than a proper amount of building activity. With a shortage of millions of homes, to say nothing of the other construction work, it is simple to foresee the enormous amount of labor that will be employed, the great relief from abnormally high rents, and the activity in the various allied lines.

That retailers are at last realizing that they must cut prices to the lowest possible figure if they are to continue to sell their goods, is shown by a fall of 10 per cent in the dollar value of retail sales during the month of May, 1921, as compared with sales in May, 1920, according to the monthly review of credit and business conditions by the federal reserve agent at New York. This report, dealing with 58 representative stores operated by 45 firms in this district, states that the number of transactions during this May were about 10 per cent greater than last year and when price changes are taken into consideration it is clear that the volume of merchandise distributed over the counters is larger this year than last. The amount of the average sale declined about 13 per cent.

The fall of sales in the department stores of New York and Brooklyn was greater than in stores elsewhere in the district, according to the report, which states, however, that wearing apparel sections of these stores and shops selling apparel exclusively, showed a slight increase in May over last year, but the increased demand for cotton and silk cloth, notions, etc., indicated that more women were making their own clothes. House furnishing sales were shown to have declined.

## Placing Fall Orders

It is said that merchants are placing their fall orders with more confidence and are contracting for their normal requirements in those primary markets in which they believe price adjustments have been nearly completed.

The monthly report of merchandising activities by the Credit Clearing House, based on the tabulation of more than 200,000 actual transactions amounting in volume to more than \$50,000,000, shows that purchases were more active than last month, but not so active as in June, 1920, or 1919. Indebtedness is less than last month, heavier than a year ago, but less than in June, 1919.

Payments are even with last month and June, 1919, but less than a year ago.

The industries covered by these figures appear to have met the readjustment period squarely and conservatively, and are working steadily toward a general improvement.

The more active purchasing from manufacturers and wholesalers indicates that goods on hand since last year have been reduced to prices acceptable to the public and have been disposed of.

Indebtedness is light, in part because of earlier light buying. While further curtailment is the order in some lines, others are expanding.

pending. Even in the same lines one firm is busy while others are quieter, but generally essential industries are strengthening. It is understood that the American Wool Company has booked all the business it can handle up to the first week of October, and that from present indications there will be an unusually small percentage of last minute cancellations.

MONEY SITUATION  
IN UNITED STATES

**Loans Have Shrunk, Rates Decreased, and Reserve Ratio Improved From Last Year**

NEW YORK, New York—Transient shadows, cast by temporary business disturbances that come with readjustments, are dispelled by the brightness of the banking situation in the United States when compared with a year ago. Not only has the reserves ratio risen from 43.6 to 60.4, but a year ago the loans of all banks in the country aggregated approximately \$42,500,000,000. Today they are, roughly, \$37,500,000,000.

New York clearing house banks loans a year ago were \$5,160,614,000. This country now holds the largest stock of gold in the world. Gold in America June 1 amounted to \$3,175,037,198. A year ago it was \$2,655,730,353.

As a result the reserve position of federal reserve banks has expanded sharply. The gold reserve of all banks in the system gained \$481,113,000 during the year. Total reserve expansion of reserve banks was \$511,400,000 the past year. The position was enhanced by a material contraction in reduction accommodations to member banks.

The outstanding improvement is in holdings secured by government war paper. Rediscounts secured by government bonds, etc., have declined \$620,000,000 in the year.

Commercial paper accommodations do not show any severe contraction. But such advances had reached a figure greatly in excess of borrowings shown for a year ago, and considerable progress has been made during recent months in marking down loans secured by purely business paper. Commercial paper rediscounts have declined \$57,831,000.

That bankers' acceptances have enjoyed a broader market the past year is seen in decreased holdings of such bills by federal reserve banks. A year ago they held \$299,185,000. Today their bill holdings aggregate but \$33,488,000, a decrease of \$365,697,000.

The federal reserve system has been enabled to lower its rediscount rates from 7 to 6 per cent. Open market money rates have likewise contracted in the face of greatly improved banking and credit situation. Bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, call money (both classes), and time money have dipped during the past few months. While 10 per cent to 14 per cent call money prevailed a year ago, today we are enjoying a liberal supply at 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.

ARGENTINA EXTENDS  
ITS MANUFACTURING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The progress of Argentina's manufacturing industries, which scarcely existed a couple of decades ago, is revealed in a report just issued by the National Labor Department.

In August of last year the number of workers employed in factories within the municipal boundaries of the city of Buenos Aires was 359,614. At the end of February of this year, the latest period covered by the returns, there was a small increase, equivalent to 1.9 per cent. The increase would have been greater but for the strikes in the textile industry. The report gives the following details of the number of factory workers employed in the federal capital, from which it will be seen that there has been a remarkable recovery from the depression of 1917: August, 1914, 348,984; 1915, 337,832; 1916, 312,997; 1917, 292,840; 1918, 335,239; 1919, 352,242; 1920, 359,614.

The manufacturing industries revived in 1918 as a result of an increased domestic demand and a foreign demand for Argentina's manufactured products.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT  
PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 30, 1921	June 23, 1921	July 1, 1921
Gold	5,520,300	5,520,000	5,538,100
Silver	374,200	374,000	345,300
Loans & disc.	5,194,200	4,797,700	4,417,300
Circulation	37,422,000	37,494,000	37,782,700
Deposit	2,770,500	2,630,000	3,706,300
War advances to state	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Bank rate %	6	6	6

CAR LOADINGS DECREASE  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Due to a falling off in shipments of coal and ore, particularly in the eastern and Allegheny districts, there was a decrease of 8256 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended June 18, compared with the previous week, according to the American Railway Association.

The total for the week was 780,741 cars, which was 134,995 less than for the corresponding week in 1920, and 27,166 under the total for the same week in 1919.

NEW SINCLAIR WELL  
TAMPOICO, Mexico—The Prescott & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation, a subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated, has brought in White well No. 3 in the Panuco field, with production estimated at 15,000 barrels daily. This is the third producer on the White lease.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC  
STATUS IS REVIEWED

**President of Western Electric Company, After Visit Abroad, Says Germany Is in Position to Undersell the World**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—After a six weeks' intensive data-gathering trip to France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, and England, Charles G. Du Bois, president of the Western Electric Company, says that "Germany is today in a position to undersell the world on most manufactured articles." Such a factor, it is pointed out, is bound to have a strong influence in hastening the approach to a more normal level of prices generally that must precede the establishment of the desired stable basis upon which business may proceed with more assurance and activity than it has been doing for some time.

"Industrially," he says, "Germany seems to be as efficient as ever. With wages low as measured in the currency of other countries, with highly competent workers eager to produce, and with the reparation question in a more settled state, Germany is in a position to go ahead in building up her industries to handle export business. At present she can turn out many lines of manufactured articles to sell profitably for less money than any other country."

As nearly as I can calculate it, the cost of German labor in the metal-working trades, measured in dollars, which is the correct way to measure it when it enters into competition with the United States for foreign trade, is about one-sixth of the cost of equivalent labor here.

Protective Action Possible  
"While in all probability this will lead to protective measures on the part of competing countries, such as taxes on German exports and other measures for the encouragement of home industries, yet wages in such countries are now decreasing and this tendency is likely to continue if they effectively meet German competition in foreign trade."

"Looking at the other side of the picture, however, we see, not exactly unrest, but a grave question arising as to whether the working population can or will continue to accept its present low standard of living. The danger in Germany, therefore, is of a social overturn, more than anything else."

"It is almost impossible," said he, "to think of Europe as a whole today. Each country is faced with different problems. In Germany, Austria and Hungary, we find an extremely low exchange rate; low wages even in the terms of what depreciated money will buy, and paper money continuing to be issued in large amounts."

"In Austria the situation is serious, but not immediately critical. Her export trade must be built up before her position becomes at all stable. 'Conditions in Hungary are quite different. This country, largely agricultural, is able to support herself. She has passed through two terrible experiences—communism and the Roumanian occupation. She is done with communism. She is suspicious of her neighbors and proposes to be strong in a military way. She is breaking away from German influence and seeking favor with England."

"For the first time Hungary claims she has balanced her budget and does not want outside loans. She is preparing to build up within. If she follows out this policy she is doubtless on the high road to prosperity."

"Czechoslovakia and Belgium seem to be in the best condition. From the beginning of peace, Belgium has been a bright spot in Europe, industrially. She is continuing to improve steadily. Conditions in France

"Uneasiness on questions of foreign relations is apparent in France. Although she is trying to work in cooperation with other nations in the League, her dominating motive frequently leads her into situations where her own policy is not supported by the other countries. Nevertheless, her condition is improving economically. Now for the first time, since the war, her exports are more than her imports. Of course this trade balance is offset by interest obligations so that she cannot yet be said to be on the upgrade. For France the process of returning to normal conditions is slower than she had supposed. Her people have finally accepted the principle that France must work out her own economic salvation. Having accepted this principle the natural thrift and industry of her people are bound to produce results."

Mr. Du Bois said that he had been advised not to go to England on account of the coal strike. Though he and several other strikers were in progress while he was there, he declared that the casual traveler would hardly have known that any industrial trouble existed. The prevailing view seems to be, "a necessary part of readjustment is a lower wage scale in order that competition with others for foreign trade may be made possible."

"There is one thing, however, common to all European countries," Mr. Du Bois concluded, "the people everywhere are thinking and talking about earning a living. This is a change from my visit, in 1919, when world movements, world politics, and world improvement seemed to engross their thoughts. Now there is a much clearer realization of the long-continued hard work necessary before normal conditions can be restored."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

In central and north China there are 31 afforestation institutions, occupying in all an area of 15,000 mow and having a total annual expenditure of \$106,000. The largest and most prosperous afforestation area is located in the north of Kiangsu near Yangchow, where between 8000 and 4000 trees are grown every year. In addition, specialist schools have been established in many provinces, notably in Anhwei, Chekiang, Hupeh, Szechwan, and Shansi. It has been estimated that 25 per cent of the 1800 hsiens in China are now engaged in this work, which, the Chinese hope, will in due course transform many of their barren tracts into rich forests.

The total quantity of sugar delivered by 77 factories in France from September, 1920, to the end of April, 1921, reached 294,260,142 kilos, as compared with 166,877,837 kilos during the same season of the previous year. The index number of 10 bonds and 25 stocks on the Berlin Stock Exchange at the end of April was 14,512, compared with 14,507 in the previous week, and the high this year of 17,013, on January 8.

The International Cement Corporation has made arrangements for the acquisition of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, the stock of which consists of 16,132 shares of \$100 par value preferred and 155,670 shares of \$10 par value common. The international company purposes to exchange one share of its preferred for each share of Knickerbocker preferred, and one share of its common for each two and a half shares of Knickerbocker common. An unissued balance of preferred stock will be used for the exchange of the senior issue. The stockholders, at a special meeting July 11, will be asked to authorize an issue of new common stock for the exchange plan.

Western bankers of the United States and other business men report woolgrowers' money beginning to come in from receipts from sales of the 1921 clip. Some recent sales have been made at 17 1/2 cents a pound on Utah wool. With the exception of Colorado, every western state has fewer sheep now than in 1910. The 1920 sheep census credits western states as follows: Utah, 1,691,796 head; Wyoming, 1,953,255; Montana, 2,082,819; Colorado, 1,813,355; Idaho, 2,556,370; New Mexico, 1,271,616; California, 2,400,151; Oregon, 2,002,378.

M. Y. San, who plans to erect a million dollar sugar refinery in China, is starting a movement for the cultivation of sugar beets in North China, according to Millard's Review. Recent investigations have proven that the crop offers large possibilities and Mr. San has employed two Chinese experts to write literature dealing with the raising of the product. Selected beet seeds are being distributed from the M. Y. San stores on Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

FARMING INDUSTRY  
OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The number of farms in the United States January 1, 1920, was 6,448,346, compared with 6,361,502 April 15, 1910, according to preliminary figures on the 1920 census of agriculture. Figures for 1920 and 1910 compare as follows:







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a large amount of money in  
beautifying and modernizing the famous  
Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the  
name was changed to The Annex. This  
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imity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

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A hotel of Quality and Refinement,  
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Near Fifth Ave.  
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In the very center of New York's business  
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Metropolitan in its appointments and  
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homelike quiet and for the unfailing  
comfort that its guests expect of it.

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Unique dining loggia overlooking  
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Orchestral music of highest order.  
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**Van Rensselaer Hotel**  
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Where a high type of service supple-  
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From \$900—for 1 room and bath  
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Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an  
Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and  
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Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

**Hotel Commodore** Geo. W. Brown  
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"Get off the train and turn to the left"

**The Belmont** James Woods  
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From our 500 spacious rooms you may  
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serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon  
at 90 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

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Cleanliness  
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Homelike surroundings in the center of  
New York, at moderate prices.  
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## ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

## WINNIPEG PRINTING STRIKE IMMINENT

After Trial of 44-Hour Week Employers Decide to Restore Old Standard and Reduce Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A controversy between journeymen and master printers over the adoption of the 44-hour week threatens to disrupt the printing industry in Winnipeg for the first time in 25 years. Both sides appear to be adamant in their stand, and all that can avert a strike of workers on July 1, when present schedules expire, is a compromise between the printers and their employers. This, unfortunately, is a possibility which appears to be remote, and the situation is particularly regrettable when it is recalled that it is only a month or so ago that all the building trades accepted slight wage reductions recommended by the Joint Council of Industry, Manitoba's Court of Arbitration, and thus came to amicable agreements with employers.

The journeymen printers declare that the employers have failed to live up to the agreement arrived at by the international joint conference, comprising equal representatives from the four international printing trades unions, and from each of the employing printers' associations. The conference, which met early in 1919, for the purpose of considering all matters, industrial, legislative, educational, economic, and hygienic, relating to the printing industry, unanimously endorsed the 44-hour week. When, however, it came to the setting of a date when this should become effective, a difference of opinion arose. The employers wanted it delayed, claiming that the industry ought to be given an opportunity of reestablishing itself in accordance with the conditions which a shorter week would create, while the workers desired the revised schedule to become effective at once. Finally, it was agreed that the 44-hour week should go into effect on May 1, 1921. It was also resolved that all resolutions made by the conference should be recognized as the law of the trade.

**Wage Reduction Wanted**  
On May 1, of this year, in accordance with the agreement, the 44-hour week became effective, but now, after two months, employers announce their intention of reverting to the old schedule, and effecting an all-round wage reduction of 25 per cent on July 1. They have formed a branch of the United Typothetae of America, and have organized themselves strongly to resist any action which the men may take.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, W. A. Tuttle, editor of the Western Labor News, charged that C. B. Gorman, secretary of the Winnipeg Typothetae, had acted as agent in western Canada for the National Forty-Eight-Hour League of America, and had assisted in the importation of foreign labor to wreck the trade unions. Mr. Gorman has since been compelled to leave Canada under the Alien Labor Law, Mr. Tuttle said.

**No Strike-Breakers**

It is also charged that secret bulletins have been circulated among employers, coming originally from J. M. Vollmer, secretary to an association of printers favoring the open shop. It was the circulation of one of these bulletins, containing a working schedule based on the 48-hour week and providing for a 25 per cent reduction in existing wages, which aroused the ire of the printers' unions here. It was the first time since the organization of these unions, known here as the "aristocracy of trade unionism," that a communication respecting working conditions had been sent to employers and been ignored.

Although it is charged that attempts have been made to win the support of Winnipeg employing printers for the open shop movement, apparently these have not been signally successful. The printers have admitted the open shop would be a failure in Winnipeg, in view of the city's practical isolation from other large labor centers, from which strike-breakers could be imported with facility. It is a peculiar fact, however, that although the existence of a branch of the Forty-Eight-Hour League is denied in Winnipeg, the league, in its literature, boasts that the Typothetae organizations are a valuable adjunct.

In view of the agreement signed by the employers at the international joint conference two years ago, which stipulated that the 44-hour week should become effective this year, the workers here are hopeful that the employing printers may yet reconsider their decision to disregard it. They express the belief that it is not within the realms of common sense that the employers should brush aside as a mere nothing the efforts of representatives of both sides at the conference, who sat for months at great expense before coming to an unanimous decision. Nevertheless, they declare that should the matter come to a head, they are 100 per cent strong behind their leaders, and determined to obtain recognition of the agreement.

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BRICK room, telephone and steam-heated office in West Central Sales Building, 130 West 4th Street. Telephone BR 1231. 0-68. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 & 60th Street, N. Y. City.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT**  
LONG BEACH. Vacation cottages for girls only. Address MR. FANNIE E. BARNES, 5 Park Place, Long Beach, L. I.

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TO RENT—A nicely furnished, comfortable room, in apt. occupied by bus. woman and son. Apt. located West 4th Ave. at Rymp. Hall. Gent. Ref. R-10. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position with private family; excellent refs.; 11 yrs. experience; willing to travel or go anywhere. J-54. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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TEACHER-COMPANION for young girl; references required; write, giving full particulars. Box 108, Meade Park, California.

## CONNECTICUT

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There are many of the season's hand-made skirts now offered at special prices.

**Men's Shirts**  
Offerings in women's dresses in quality, workmanship and price not equalled since before the war.

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**WOMEN'S SUITS IN**  
Fine quality worsted jersey. Notch collar and tuxedo front styles, in plain colors and combination effects with checked skirts. Sizes 16 to 44.

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JERSEY AND TWEED SUITS  
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**BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY INSURANCE**  
670 MAIN STREET

**McGILL TO HOLD REUNION**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Representatives of all the larger universities on this continent will be invited to attend the McGill centennial reunion, to be held from October 12 to October 15 next, as the guests of McGill University. Among them will be a number of professors from women's colleges which have taken an interest in the activities of the women students of McGill.

## CONNECTICUT

## HARTFORD—Continued

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THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.  
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**Domestic Rugs**  
Seventy Years of Service  
It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.

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Seasonable Silver Novelties  
Silver Belt Buckles, Butterfly Lockets, Silver Pens, Lockets, Neck Rings, Silver Brooches, Combs, Mirrors, Razors, etc.

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Boys' and Girls' Moccasins for the camp. Ask for booklet.  
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I hear the sound of waters,  
Or rushing mountain streams—  
Round the brown rocks they eddy  
With snow and silver gleams.  
I see the purple heather;  
The golden wain I see;  
I breathe the sweetly laden  
With moorland fragrance.  
—Ellie Fuller Maitland.

## Upolu in the South Seas

The morning for our return to Apia broke brightly, with the booming of the seagulls, and the shrill cries of the gaily-headed parakeets, as they fitted from bough to bough in the broad-fruit grove surrounding the town.

We followed the same road that had brought us to Safata, and as we struck deeper into the leaf-covered arcades of the forest, we lost the low murmuring of the breakers as they dashed upon the outer barrier reef, and heard the sudden calls of the pigeons resounding and echoing all around us. The morning dew was still heavy upon the trees, and as the birds flew away from or alighted upon them, a shower of pearly drops fell to the ground; then ever and anon we heard the shrill, cackling note of the wild cock, as with outspread wings and scurrying feet he fled before us to his hiding-place in some vine-clad covert. Two miles more, and we had crossed the narrow belt of littoral, and were ascending the mountain path, and now the vegetation grew denser at every step; for the sides of the mountain were clothed with a verdant jungle through which the rays of the mid-day sun could scarcely penetrate. The path was, however, well worn, although in some places very slippery and precipitous. We envied the ease with which our native friends made the ascent, whilst we, with our boots clogged with the tough, adhesive red clay, every now and then slipped and fell.

An hour before noon we had reached the summit of the range, and with a sigh of relief assented to Gafalus's suggestion to rest for an hour or so. And so we leaned our backs against the buttressed trunk of a great white-barked tree, and enjoyed to our full the beautiful scene below.

The trade wind was very fresh, and had tipped with "white horses" the blue bosom of the Pacific; but away to the southward, where the outer reef reared its solid barrier against the ocean roll, there showed within its long sweeping curve the green, glistening waters of shallow depth that glistened and sparkled in the tropic sun, and about the distant reef and roar of the breakers as they fell upon the reef ascended a misty haze that hovered and hovered perpetually above the swirling aloft of foam sweeping across the coral reef. Sometimes,

when the waving branches above our heads ceased their sighing for a moment or two, we heard from seaward a faint murmuring sound that we knew was the voice of the ocean borne to us on the breeze. Far down below we saw through an opening in the forest the thatched houses of the vil-

lage, and our thoughts went back to the kindly, honest-hearted people who dwell there. To the northward of us was hilly, undulating country, and from the sides of the lesser hills we saw clouds of smoke ascending, showing that the men of the bush villages were at work clearing their yam plantations. It was a scene like to many such that may be viewed almost anywhere in the high mountainous islands of the Pacific, but to us at that moment it seemed the very perfection of tropic loveliness.

We reached Apia as darkness fell; and then, bidding goodbye to the doctor and Gafalus and the little maid, I hurried aboard our schooner, and found that she was only awaiting my return to sail at daylight.

And as the red sun shot up from the sea, the sharp bows of our little vessel cleft the swelling blue as she stood away northward and westward toward the distant Carolines, and long before noon Upolu was but a misty outline astern.—Louis Becke, "Wild Life in Southern Seas."

These Nature talks were a great marvel to us children, Jim and Eva Gordon and myself. Mr. Meredith used to advise us to go to our Mother Nature and learn of her, and not to look upon trees, mountains, fields and lakes as merely the background of our own little ephemeral lives. He told us that he had trained himself when he walked "to observe, not to feel."

I remember well his laughter at the little London girl, who hearing a bird sing in a bush, and eager to show "observation," asked if that was not a nightingale! As it was not yet morning, and the light was dim, it seemed quite probable that it was a nightingale! but there followed a hail of ridicule about my ears, and jests at the "right girl" who didn't distinguish between the note of an English thrush and the song of the "foreign singer," as he used to call the nightingale.

In those days his laughter, rhymes, and jokes were constant, but he was ever a master of exquisite chaff, and his words never really hurt. They only stimulated us to try to find a retort. Though we did not often succeed, the effort was very good for our brains.

Whenever I needed a rest, and change from the rather over-strenuous educational life that my parents organized for me in London, I was always sent down to stay with Dr. and Mrs. Gordon at Pizholsme.

The Dorking valley was real country in those days. There was only one little station at Box Hill, reached by train from Charing Cross. The Victoria line was not built, there were far fewer houses and villas along the road, and it was possible to walk or ride for miles without meeting an automobile.

During these visits I constantly saw Mr. Meredith. Flint Cottage was barely half a mile from Pizholsme, and he came over very often to lunch. And dinner, and to sit in the pleasant garden, under the giant tulip tree.

He had many interests in common with old Dr. Gordon, who in his youth had lived in Weimar for a time, had known Goethe personally, and had also served in the Austrian army.

that in many cases the vision of rich people was limited to their personal possessions, and that their mental horizon was bounded by their own park gates. Such ideas are truisms nowadays. In the sixties they appeared startling and revolutionary!

He was by nature very proud, and haughtily resented anything like patronage. He had a certain carriage of the head that we grew to recognize whenever he suspected anyone of attempting to patronize him. They did not do it a second time.—Memories of George Meredith, by Lady Butler.

Chaucer's Shipman  
A shipman was ther, wonyng fer by weste:  
For yught I woot, he was of Dertemouthe.  
He rood upon a rouncy as he couthe.  
In a gown of faldying to the knee.  
A darger hanging on a laas hadde he.  
About his necke under his arm adoun.  
The hote somer had mead his hew al brown.  
And certainly he was a good felawe.

But of his craft to reckon well the tydes,  
His stremes, and his dangers him besides.  
His herbergh, and his mone, his lode-bergh,  
There was non such from Hulle to Cartage.  
Hardy he was, and wys to undertake;  
With many a tempest hadde his berd ben shake.  
He knew wel al the havenes, as thef were.  
From Scotland to the Cape of Fyne-stere,  
And every cryk in Bretayne and in Spayne;  
His barge y-cleped was the "Magde-layne."—Geoffrey Chaucer.

A Flower Farm in the Scilly Isles  
"What will you do," asked Armorer, breakfast completed, "until Peter is ready? He has got some work, you know, before he can come out."  
"I should like first," he said, "to see your flower-farm, if I may."  
"If you please. But there is nothing to see at this time of the year. You must not think we grow flowers all the year round. If you were here in February, you would see the fields covered with beautiful flowers—iris, anemones, jonquils, narcissus, and daffodils. They are very pretty then, and the air is sweet with their scent. But now the fields are quite bare."  
"I should like to see them, however,"

"I will show them to you. It is a great happiness to the islands," said the Armorer gravely, "that we have found out the flower-farming. Everybody was very poor before. All the old ways of living were gone, you see. . . . First they tried milk-making. They collected the sea-weed and put it in a kiln or furnace, and made a fire under it. I can show you some of the old furnaces still. But that came to an end. They tried a fishing company; but I believe it did not pay. And then they began to build ships; but I suppose other people could build them better. So that came to an end too. And for some time I do not know how the people lived. As for the farms, they could never grow enough for the

men, but not here. As for Justinian, he sent away all his boys except Peter. Oh! they have done very well—splendidly. One is a coastguard, and one is a boy's in the Queen's Navy. One is captain of a steamer trading between Philadelphia and Cuba, and one is actually chief steward on a great Pacific liner! Justin is very proud of him."

"Indeed, yes," said Roland, "with reason."  
"The Scillonians," the girl continued proudly, "all get on very well wherever they go. They are honest, you see, as well as clever."  
"And the flower-farming?"

"Somebody discovered that the early spring flowers, which begin here in January, could be carried to London and sold quite fresh. And then everybody began to plant bulbs. That is all. We have had a farm of some kind here for I do not know how many generations."

"Since the time," Roland suggested, "when in consequence of the separation of Scilly from the mainland and the disappearance of Lyonsse, the royal family found themselves left in Samson."

She laughed. "Well, all these stone enclosures on the hill belonged to our farm. We grew things and ate them, I suppose. Perhaps we sold them. But we were then poor, I know, and now we have no more trouble."

Beside and behind the farmhouse on the slope of the hill they came upon a series of little fields following one after the other. They were quite small—some, mere patches, none larger than a garden of ordinary size, and they were all enclosed and shut in by high hedges, so that they looked like large boxes with the lids off. Some of the hedges were of elm, growing thick and close; some of eucalyptus, with its red flowers; some of veronica, its purple blossoms like hands of bluish; some of the service-tree; and some, but not many, of tamarisk, its pink bunches of blossom all displayed at this time of the year. But the fields were now brown and bare, and had nothing at all growing in them, except a few patches of gladioli. . . . Beyond these fields, however, there were others of larger area, with ruder hedges formed by laths, reeds, wooden palings, and stone-walls. These were inclosed, and partly sheltered for the growth of vegetables.

"These are our fields," said Armorer. "At this time of year there is nothing to show you. Our harvest begins in January, and lasts till May; but February and March are our best months. See—there is Peter, with a young man from Bryher, planting bulbs for next year; they are taken up every three years and replanted."

Peter, in fact, was at work. He was superintending—a form of work which he found to suit him best—while the young man from Bryher, who looked more than half sailor, with a broad, long-handled spade, was leisurely turning over the light sandy soil and laying in the bulbs side by side out of a great basket.

"It seems an easy form of agriculture," said Roland.  
"It is not hard. There is nothing to do after this until the flowers are picked. . . . When everything goes well, we cut the flowers, pack them in boxes, carry them over to the port, and next morning they are sold in London—oh! and all over the country, in every big town."

"I shall never again behold a daffodil in February," said Roland, "without thinking of Samson. You have lent a new association to the spring flowers. Henceforth they will bring back the glorious view of sea and islands, grey and black rocks, the splendid sunshine and the fresh breeze. . . .—Armorer of Lyonsse, Sir Walter Besant.

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The Wattau, or as it would be written in the Rouchi dialect, Wattiau, family was very respectably represented at Valenciennes, at the time of the painter's birth, by a number of prosperous citizens, who were in all probability the common descendants of one Denis Wattau, a mercer ("merchier"), who was made a citizen of Valenciennes in 1586. Jean Philippe Wattau himself, the father of the artist, was a slater and tiler, whose contracts with the municipality are on record in the quaint dialect of the period. . . . It does not appear that he was either a poor or an uneducated man for his period and position, and he signs his own name on the registers of the church of St. Jacques in a clear bold handwriting.

It is probable that Antoine Wattau was born in a street called the Rue basse du Rempart, but conclusive evidence on which this would rest is lost with the census of 1684. The next existing census is that of 1697, or Antoine's thirteenth year. Jean Philippe had left the parish of St. James at that time, and lived with his family in a house of the Rue des Chartreux, at the corner of the street called "Under the Vine" (No. Twenty of Rue de Mons). In 1699 the master tiler had returned to his old parish, to a new house built near the gateway of the Abbey of St. Jean. . . .

The broad open space in front of Wattau's house was the scene, on market-days, of the performances of the mountebanks of the period, who erected their booths under his father's windows. These performances, Antoine was never weary of watching, as he sat on the window-sill in a trance of admiration, unconscious of the sordid reality of the life that Harlequin and Columbine covered with silks and spangles.

Antoine, we are told, when his gay friends were gone, affectionately perpetuated their figures by sketches of them, which he made upon the broad white margins of the pages of a "Vie des Saints" belonging to his father.

His unsuspecting parent was struck with the dreamy melancholy of the boy, and especially by his evident attachment to religious literature, and thought Antoine was directing his mind to a monastic life. When, however, he discovered the illustrations that Antoine had made in his book, he took them at once to a local painter, who found in them so much merit that he immediately asked to be allowed to instruct the boy in the principles of his art.

Either in the above way, or probably by some other and more prosaic, the father of Antoine discovered his son's bent for art, and, although a favorite legend exists to the contrary, sent him to be instructed accordingly. Antoine was at this age no ordinary boy. We have evidence of this from Geraint, who was his friend, and M. de Caylus, who adds that "Wattau had a delicate taste for music and all other works of genius; that he was continually reading, and profited by what he read."—"Wattau," John W. Mollet B. A.

Challengers  
Critics are sentinels in the grand army of letters, stationed at the corners of newspapers and reviews, to challenge every new author.—Longfellow.

## The Boyhood of Wattau

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## Obstacles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
A BELIEF in obstacles and hindrances is one of the greatest foes to spiritual advancement. The human mind quite naturally circumscribes everything. Its constant plaint is, "I should like to do this, that or the other good thing, but—" and it immediately proceeds to erect a barrier which exists nowhere but to its own false sense of things, and which is constructed wholly out of its own belief in evil. In reality there is no such thing as a barrier to legitimate advancement, and if one seems to find himself hemmed in by hampering circumstances today, he can, if he will, today leap the truth which will make him free and enable him to become the master instead of the slave of his environment.

The man who surrenders to the suggestion that his path is beset by obstacles and hindrances may imagine himself very wretched, but, as a matter of fact, mortal mind is thoroughly enjoying its false sense of self at that moment, for it is denying God and enthroning evil. No doubt each of the three men mentioned in the Master's parable of the great supper regarded himself as a victim of circumstances, and may even have deplored that he was not free to accept the kindly invitation. "I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it." "I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them." "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." Did these obstacles exist anywhere but in their own thought, and were they really obstacles at all? What the human mind labeled reasons, Christ Jesus swept aside as excuses. He knew that then as now each one can, if he will, yield to the divine appeal, respond to the righteousness of the divine demand, and that no circumstance can prevent his doing so.

On page 200 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The holy calm of Paul's well-trieved hope met no obstacle or circumstances paramount to the triumph of a reasonable faith in the omnipotence of good, involved in its divine Principle; God: the so-called pains and pleasures of matter were alike unreal to Jesus; for he regarded matter as only a vagary of mortal belief and subdued it with this understanding." It is this "triumph of a reasonable faith in the omnipotence of good" which Christian Science is bringing to the world today. The understanding, even in a degree, that evil is not real enables the individual to perceive that any seeming hindrance to legitimate progress and development is wholly of mortal origin and therefore cannot impede the advance of one who knows that God, Principle, is omnipotent. The old phrase "circumstances over which I have no control" becomes obsolete to the man who through study of Christian Science recognizes that adverse conditions are merely the externalization of wrong thinking, and that they must of necessity be corrected and improved in proportion as his thinking is corrected.

The individual who believes in the reality of evil, however, finds his path blocked at every step by the externalization of his own belief. He may use all the human expediency at his command, pull all the strings he can control, in order to get some obstacle out of his way, and if he appears to succeed he finds himself immediately confronted by another, just as adverse as the first. If this is disposed of, behold yet another combination quite as complicated as any that have gone before; and so at every step he finds fresh barriers, constructed wholly out of his own belief in evil and his consent to world suggestion, and he is utterly unaware that the thing to be attacked is not the seeming obstacles but his own false belief, for so long as the belief in evil lasts it will objectify itself in more or less adverse conditions.

There is nothing quite so disheartening as to regard oneself as hemmed in by hampering circumstances. It cripples endeavor, saps aspiration, and drags the individual down to the dead level of "What's the use?" To understand, however, the real man's relation to God, and his consequent dominion over all the earth, is to find oneself uplifted and stimulated to fresh effort. What an incentive it is, no matter how many obstructions may seem to throng the path, to know that every true stroke tells, whether we see the immediate result or not, that every earnest declaration of truth has the enforcement of divine law behind it, that every righteous effort is blessed of the Father. Obstacles, therefore, to the one who has come into recognition of his sonship with God mean merely the opportunity to prove the omnipotence of Principle.

When the children of Israel found themselves facing that apparently impassable barrier, the Red Sea, with high mountains on either side and the pursuing Egyptians behind them, they evidently yielded to the mesmerism of self-pity. "Because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness?" they demanded of Moses. The answer of the man who was afterwards to become the Hebrew law-giver was a significant one, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day." Now to stand still at that moment meant, to human sense, either to be completely annihilated by the Egyptians or a return to slavery and bondage. But no one ever yet has

scientifically overcome barriers to progress who has not first stood still long enough to realize the omnipotence of Principle. Then comes the command, as it came to Moses, to go forward. It took the courage of spiritual perception to repeat this command to that concourse of men, women, and children with the turbulent waters of the Red Sea stretching before them. But Moses had already proved the unreality of matter. His was indeed a "well-trieved hope." None knew better than did he that "a reasonable faith in the omnipotence of good" will carry one individual, or a host of individuals, through any seeming barrier, and so the people passed over on dry ground.

As a matter of fact the only obstacle or barrier one has to deal with is his own belief in barriers, and in proportion as one perceives that as there can be no such thing as an obstacle to God there can be no such thing as the real man, made in God's image and likeness, his belief in hindrances of any kind begins to vanish, and with it the externalization of the belief. On page 202 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Press on. The way is narrow at first, but it expands as we walk in it." It is this constantly expanding path, increasingly freed from obstacles of every kind which an understanding of Christian Science enables one to tread.

## Thoreau on Channing

I heard Channing lecture to-night. It was a bushel of nuts. Perhaps the most original lecture I ever heard. Ever so unexpected, not to be foretold, and so sentimental that you could not look at him and take his thought at the same time. You had to give your undivided attention to the thoughts, for you were not assisted by set phrases or modes of speech intervening. It was all genius, no talent. For, well as I know C., he more than any man disappoints my expectation. When I see him in the desk, hear him, I cannot realize that I ever saw him before. He will be strange, unexpected, to his best acquaintance. I cannot associate the lecturer with the companion of my walk. The lecture was full of wise, acute, and witty observations, yet most of the audience did not know but it was mere, incoherent and reckless verbiage and nonsense.—"Henry David Thoreau," by E. B. Sanborn.

To Me, Fair Friend  
To me, fair friend, you never can be old,  
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,  
Such seems your beauty still.  
—Shakespeare.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Peruvian Heritage, and Libraries

For a country living under a constitutional government, patterned after that of the United States, the recent course of political events in Peru seems strangely out of keeping. Even though some allowance may require to be made for exaggerations or inaccuracies in the reports, which must filter through a rigid censorship and reach the northern world by circuitous routes, the recent activities of the President, Augusto B. Leguia, appear to be more in consonance with a dictatorship than with a republic. Suppression of three liberal newspapers, and the republication of one or more of them as government organs, would seem to be sufficient indication of the despotic purpose, as well as a measure of the degree of control, that is now being exercised by the Chief Executive of the country. Added to this record must be the closing of the ancient University of San Marcos, which antedates Harvard University by almost a century, the armed suppression of all discussion of the political situation by the Student Federation of Lima, the imprisonment of the President's political opponents on the quarantine island of San Lorenzo, just off the Peruvian coast, and the banishment to Australia of some of their leaders on the supposition that they were concerned in a revolutionary plot.

Details are lacking to explain all these activities. But it is to be remembered that President Leguia came into the high office which he now occupies by an act of force. Pending the popular elections of August, 1919, which were expected to result in the choice of a president to serve for the regular four-year term, Mr. Leguia, then a candidate for the position, determined not to wait for the voters to register their preferences. He seized the government at dawn on July 4, and assumed the presidency practically without encountering opposition. Since then he has apparently maintained a one-man government. This term, however, is not his first. He occupied the presidency from 1908 to 1912, succeeding Dr. José Pardo. Like his predecessor, Mr. Leguia then assumed and relinquished his office in the regular way, and his administration was marked by no striking disorders. Rather it contributed to improve the general condition of the country. By the Constitution, a Peruvian president is prohibited from succeeding himself immediately. So Guillermo Billinghurst came into office in 1912, but on account of his reputed friendly attitude toward Chile he was deposed by a typical Peruvian coup in February, 1914, and exiled. Colonel Oscar Benvides occupied the presidency provisionally for some months, when Dr. José Pardo was again elected. He was displaced by Mr. Leguia's coup of two years ago.

Whether there was peculiar rivalry as to who should occupy the presidency during the term now running is difficult to determine. One event serving to distinguish this term from others, however, is its inclusion of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Peruvian independence. The proclamation of independence was read at Lima, on July 28, 1821, and it is evident that plans have been under consideration for a somewhat elaborate celebration of the event on the corresponding day of this July. That President Leguia has had the matter on his mind is shown by his effort to coerce the Peruvian banks into advancing money to meet the expenses. When they refused a loan, he issued a decree forbidding them to engage in foreign business, which had the effect of requiring them to keep their funds locked up in their own vaults. Seeking relief through acquiescence, the banks found that the President had apparently secured what funds he required by some arrangement with a British petroleum company. This method of raising money appears to be not unusual, for the President has before this farmed out the government services of mails, telegraph, and radiograph, accepting a fixed sum during the term of the concession, and leaving the private interest to charge whatever fees would insure a profitable return to it. If anything further were required to show the despotic nature of the present government of Peru it might be found in the report that even the Supreme Court of the country has no ability to maintain itself against the will of the Chief Executive. He has not scrupled to set aside its decrees, usurping for himself the same superiority over the court and its decisions that the Constitution gives him over the police of the country. His control of the police appears to explain his ability to override all constitutional procedure and authority.

In other constitutional countries, the mystery of Peru is why the governed so placidly yield a virtual consent to such a travesty of government. A North American is apt to marvel at the inefficiency of it all. But North American travelers in Peru get over their wonderment. As one of them, Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, puts the matter, "In a land where a music teacher finds it demeaning to carry his music roll to the house where he is to sing in an evening's entertainment, requiring a servant to follow him with this small roll and wait outside for him to finish in order to carry the roll home; in a country where a student may not soil his hands with labor to help himself through college; where the beau ideal of a ten-dollar-a-week clerk is to dress up like a gentleman of leisure and go to the horse-races, on gambling bent, the charge of not being efficient does not carry with it the uncomplimentary stigma that it might in North America." Public opinion, and a sense of public responsibility, must develop in Peru, at least among the people of European descent, before the constitutional forms can hope to hold their own against the old Spanish heritage of governmental exploitation. That is why the centenary gift of a system of traveling libraries for Peru, by the American Society there, assumes deep significance. If it seems over-ambitious, in view of the illiteracy of the Peruvian masses, it offers hope, in view of the fact that it is the students who, as liberals, are opposing the dictatorial Leguia in the present juncture. Traveling libraries may be a rather small candle in a considerable expanse of dark, but they will throw their beam.

### Greece Declines

THE refusal of Greece to accept allied mediation in her struggle with Turkey in Asia Minor may well prove to be one of the most momentous decisions in her history. Time alone will show what the effect will be, but the student of the Near Eastern situation cannot fail to see in it just one more of those flamboyant, melodramatic actions which are coming to be recognized as part and parcel of the Constantine régime. There is no statesmanship in this refusal, and it is safe to say that Mr. Veniselos would never have been guilty of such a blunder. When the Allies, a week or so ago, made representations to Athens that the forthcoming Greek attack on the Turks should be postponed, and that the whole matter should be submitted to arbitration, they apparently asked Greece to do a hard thing. The Greeks were to pledge themselves in advance to accept the accord, whatever it might be, but no official announcement was made as to the concessions which were to be offered to Turkey. The difficulty, however, was much more apparent than real, for it was pretty generally known that the allied proposals would be substantially those made to the Greeks and the Turks, last March, by the Supreme Council in London, according to which Thrace would be left definitely to Greece, and western Asia Minor would become an autonomous state, under allied guidance.

Now, whilst such a proposition might not be acceptable to Greece, it is quite certain that it would not be acceptable to Turkey. A statesman like Mr. Veniselos would not, it may be ventured, have hesitated for a moment, though it has to be said also that Mr. Veniselos would never have got into such a position. In the first place, he would have recognized that, even if Turkey accepted, the arrangement proposed, whilst securing much that Greece had fought for, left the door wide open to secure the whole of it in the future. In the second place, he would have recognized that, in the far more likely event of Turkey refusing, Greece, by her acceptance of the allied proposal, would have placed the Allies in a position to render her all the help she needed in her struggle with the Turk. As it is now, Greece, if she goes on at all, must go on alone. Reports from Paris allow of no doubt as to the allied position on the matter. The British Government, it is insisted, cannot now logically afford aid to a government which has refused a pacific arrangement, and France, nothing loath, it must be confessed, insists on placing full responsibility for what may follow upon Greece.

The situation is one of peculiar complexity, and, unless she takes measures to change her present attitude, one of peculiar danger to Greece. The Turkish Nationalists are in a much stronger position today than they were a year ago, when the Greek armies in Thrace and Asia Minor won such notable victories. Not only are they relieved of such pressure as the French were then exerting upon them, but there is every reason to suppose that they can rely upon a very large measure of support from Russia. According to a recent statement to a representative of this paper, in London, by Mr. Jordania, President of the Republic of Georgia, there are 100,000 Russian troops on the Georgian and Turkish frontiers, ready to support the Kemalists against Greece, whilst heavy guns and 10,000 troops have been sent to Trebizond with a view to protecting the Turkish flank. Greece would certainly be well advised to think again, whilst there is yet time.

### Medicine Hat

ALTHOUGH it is perfectly true that by-elections afford very unreliable evidence concerning the real attitude of a country, as a whole, toward the party in power, still there are occasions when the testimony of the by-elections cannot be disregarded. When the result of one by-election after another points in the same direction, and such deviations as occur are readily explainable on the basis of special local conditions, then it is quite obvious that the contests are being fought out on broad national issues, and that if they were to take place during a general election they would, probably, follow much the same course.

This is the situation which undoubtedly obtains in Canada, at the present time. For over twelve months now, the new Farmers Party has been carrying all before it. The Farmers already hold the reins of government in Ontario; they have a considerable representation in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; whilst, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although the governments are Liberal in name, they claim to be Farmers governments in reality. The Farmers, during the past eighteen months, have been successful in some seventy contests, provincial and federal, and they are quite evidently attracting to their ranks large numbers of "old-time Liberals," who have no approval for the National Liberal and Conservative Party headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur Meighen.

Medicine Hat is the most recent triumph to be credited to the Farmers Party, and certainly the victory the other day was decisive enough. The latest figures available show that the majority secured by the Farmers candidate, Robert Gardiner, over Colonel Herbert Spencer, the government candidate, is likely to reach 8000. Indeed, the number of votes cast for Colonel Spencer is so small that it is thought he may have some difficulty in avoiding the loss of his deposit.

Now Medicine Hat is not a typical Farmers constituency. It is one of the most important industrial centers in the prairie provinces, and it was confidently expected that the government's strong protectionist policy would find special favor amongst the voters. It is, however, illustrative of the fundamental changes taking place in Canadian political life that none of these time-honored methods of gauging political thought are any longer reliable. Just as the almost traditional Conservatism of East Elgin, for instance, was not proof against the Farmers last December, so the industrialism of Medicine Hat was not proof against them the other day.

The position of the Meighen Government is a peculiarly difficult one. When the Union Government was returned in the December of 1917, it could command a majority of 71 over the Liberal Party. Today, the majority of the government over the Opposition is only 18, with no fewer than five by-elections still pending.

So far as is known, it is not the intention of the Prime Minister to advise the dissolution of Parliament until after another session, at least. A few more defeats like Medicine Hat, however, and the government will find it hard to avoid an appeal to the country.

### New Congressmen Find Their Voices

THERE is encouragement for better methods of conducting legislation in the United States Congress in that caucus of the new Republican members of the House. It is about time the new members were learning how to make themselves a factor in the legislative situation. Even if they do not touch the secret spring of influence in this first effort that they are making, the attempt is important. It shows an awakening consciousness of their true position. And a consciousness of this kind is about the only respectable basis for progress.

The truth is that the position of new members in Congress is deplorable. That term is not too harshly descriptive in almost any year, but it is particularly applicable now, when the Republican majority in both houses is overwhelming, and in the House of Representatives gives the party command of more than two-thirds of the membership at all times. That great preponderance reflects the partisan preferences of all the voters in the country. It is truly representative. For that reason, the new members, coming as they do most directly and most recently from the people, might be expected to provide a consensus of opinion that would have some value in the legislative halls of a government that is believed to be, above all, representative of the popular majority. But partisan organization and procedure in Congress are keyed to the suppression of all activity and initiative, including almost all power of discussion, on the part of new members. The machine operates first of all to get the new members in bondage to it, before their capabilities as representatives can come into play. Thereafter the machine is the real factor in determining what legislation shall come up for discussion, and what shall be allowed to pass.

It accomplishes this by means of the party caucus. As soon as the members arrive in Washington they are herded into a secret meeting, open only to those of a particular party designation. The Republican caucus is the only one that counts when the Republican majority is anything like what it is at present. By the action of such a caucus, all who participate agree to leave the guidance of legislation to a "steering committee." As this committee is composed of a few of the experienced party leaders in Congress, the result of the caucus action is equivalent to binding all congressmen of the dominant party to act upon legislative matters only as a small group of leaders shall direct. In this way the 300 Republicans who now are supposed to represent the majority sentiment of about 110,000,000 people, including the 91 Republicans who are serving in Congress for the first time, have practically relinquished their powers as popular representatives to a little group of men who owe their own power primarily to their party, and only secondarily to the people. No wonder, the legislation that sifts through such a system is usually only such as promises some party advantage, however it may seem to meet or fall short of the popular demand!

One might suppose that new members, or any others, would merely need to assert themselves, as in the interest of their constituents, in order to free themselves from such bondage. But in practice few individuals are able to do it. Bills which they introduce, in good faith, responding to the known desires of the people who elected them, can hope for no consideration if their sponsors are not "regular" in their support of the bosses. Recalcitrants, thus forced to return to their districts empty handed, are usually unable to explain their failure satisfactorily, with the result that their people, blind to the real situation, mistakenly choose a different representative next time. He either adopts the narrow policy of subservience, or repeats the failure of his predecessor. Thus the whole system moves to the tune of "grab" and "get something," instead of developing a statesmanship qualified and sure to represent the interests of the people as a whole.

The present action by the new members of the dominant party may not accomplish all that is desirable. It is obviously intended to avoid the appearance of any insurrectionary purpose. Yet it is at least a voice crying in the wilderness of legislative ineffectiveness. If it serves only to prod those who control Congress into making some practical use of their dominating power it will have been well worth while.

### Education in China

THE views expressed recently to a representative of this paper, in New York, on the position of education in China, by Tsai Yuen-pei, Chancellor of Peking University, revealed a situation full of promise for the future. One of the pitfalls in the way of the East when it seeks to adopt the methods of the West is the failure to base this adoption on understanding. The outward form is imitated with faithfulness, with such faithfulness indeed that, in the end, it presents even an improvement on the original. But when any analysis is made of the development it is found to be largely exotic. Such, at any rate, is a situation very generally observable in Japan. When Japan desired to secure a national scheme of education on western lines she made a most careful study, through sundry missions, of the various schemes which the West had to offer, and then, instead of working out a scheme of her own, adapting the best ideas gathered from all quarters to Japanese needs, she adopted one system, the German, in its entirety, and transplanted it, just as it was.

The Chinese educationist, on the other hand, has, especially in recent years, tended to view such methods with distrust. The educational mission which toured the world, last year, worked on the basis of simply collecting ideas, and was clearly determined not to be betrayed into the mistake of adopting a ready-made system.

In his discussion of the matter, in New York, the other day, Mr. Tsai Yuen-pei strongly indorsed this view. He recognizes that the first and the greatest task before

the educationist is to effect a fundamental change in the system of thought in China. To do this he is convinced it is necessary to "strike at the traditional family system." That system, he insists, is good in so far as it preserves the unity of the family, but it is detrimental in so far as it tends to destroy individualism by encouraging the individual members of the family to lean on the family head. "We are striving," he declared, "to encourage the individual of both sexes to assert himself for himself and for society." Such a process involves, of course, a break with tradition in many directions, but the chancellor of the Peking University was careful to emphasize the fact that the throwing overboard of all tradition, simply because it was tradition, was no part of the scheme he advocated. On the contrary, he was careful to show that the new idea taught the individual to respect what was handed down to him, but to use only what was really adaptable to modern needs.

An excellent example of this process is seen in the two journals of the Peking University, namely, "La Jeunesse" and "Renaissance." In these publications, as Mr. Tsai explained, appear translations of essays, plays, and literature of all kinds representative of modern thought, whilst a daily bulletin, issued by the university, collects Chinese folk-songs and local drama. In all these publications a departure is made from classical forms, although everything is retained which can be usefully adapted to present usage and requirement.

Perhaps the most hopeful feature about Mr. Tsai's position is his clear conviction that in the spread of education, in the true sense of the word, lies the ultimate solution of all China's problems. Sooner or later, as he expressed it, a better public thought must manifest itself "through the whole political, civic, and economic condition of the country."

### Editorial Notes

THE Secretary of War of the United States, John W. Weeks, will no doubt be commended, as he should be, for administering his department so that he is enabled to cancel 349 useless leases, thereby saving the government an expense of \$31,531 a month. Nevertheless, the whole amount of that saving is an object lesson showing how puerile must be the ordinary efforts of government administrators to reduce expenditures compared with what might be saved through a policy of disarmament. When the United States Senate, for example, not long ago decided that the country could worry along with one new airplane carrier for the navy, instead of two, it saved just \$25,000,000 by one stroke of the blue pencil. Canceling airplane carriers can probably be effected with infinitely less effort than the canceling of Mr. Weeks' 349 leases, but it saves a lot more money!

BRITISH educators are beginning to complain that boys and girls of their land are becoming "Americanized" through the agency of the motion picture, which, throughout the United Kingdom, is in many cases of American origin. The result, they point out, is that the British youth knows more about American history, in a practical way, than that of his own country; that he accepts Lincoln as his hero, rather than Nelson or Cromwell; and that his sister imitates the style of dress and coiffure depicted on "the other side." Much truth there may be in all this, and the answer apparently lies in the native adaptability of the British people themselves.

A NEW "yellow" peril menaces White Australia. In earlier days the lure of the goldfields of Bendigo and Ballarat drew the Cantonese to Australia, but now the coolie stays in China and sometimes makes his own "gold," in the shape of spurious half-sovereigns for Australian consumption. Anyone who has given a suit to a Chinese tailor, with a loose button, to serve as a model, will appreciate the thoroughness of the counterfeiters. Although the head of the Commonwealth Treasury has warned his countrymen against the "excellent imitations," it is hard to believe that even the Canton variety will be difficult to trace. At present any kind of golden coin is about as great a rarity to the average Australian as the visit of a duck-billed platypus to Pitt Street.

AN ARMY chaplain who was convicted of uttering treasonable language and carrying on active propaganda in favor of Germany during the war has been pardoned by President Harding, with full rights of citizenship restored. Eugene V. Debs, convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, is still in a penitentiary. Does the Administration hold that treasonable utterances and propaganda for the enemy are minor offenses, readily to be condoned, while obstruction of the draft because of a conviction that all war is wrong is a crime demanding full punishment, even after the war is over?

THERE is food for thought in the news that "volunteers" were the means of breaking the strike of firemen and policemen in Quebec. It was the volunteers who broke the police strike in Boston, a year or two ago. The implication seems to be that when the public officials like policemen and firemen fail to do their duty, their tasks revert to the people themselves, and the people perform them. All this seems natural enough, too, for the government, we hear it said on every hand, is a government of and by the people. The only reason why the same sort of volunteer does not figure in breaking such strikes as those of the coal miners and the steel workers is because those industries are controlled by private, not public, authority.

SOME one has calculated that since the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was adopted at least twenty-five anti-prohibition organizations have been started. As it is not recorded whether a member of one may or may not be a member of any other, or of all the others, it is barely possible that the claims of these societies, before Congress, to represent a certain number of wets, overlap—a detail which Congress will probably not overlook. "Liberty," "1776," "One Hundred Percentism," "Free People," and "Vigilance" appear among the titles of these alert and thirsty bands. But two are named more accurately than they probably know, "The Good Fellows of America," and "The Puppets League."